

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

The War of Independence, 1857

The East Indian Companies

- East India Company was the name used for several historical European companies chartered with Asia, more specifically India.
 - British East India Company, 1600 A.D
 - Dutch East India Company, 1602 A.D
 - Danish East India Company, 1616 A.D
 - Portuguese East India Company, 1628 A.D
 - French East India Company, 1664 A.D
 - Swedish East India Company, 1731 A.D
- British East India Company was formed in 1600 A.D by 216 merchants.
- British East India Company came to India for the purpose of trade in 1608.
- Their ships reached at the port of Surat, Gujrat, India.
- Sir Thomas Roe met Mughal King Jahangir as an emissary of King James-I of Britain.
- Thomas Roe acquired permission to establish factories from Mughal King Jahangir in 1615.

Background

- Expansion policies of British East Indian Company.
- In later days B.E.I.C started to interfere in the political affairs of the Indians.
- Fall of Hindu Muslim states to the British East India Company.
- Turning point was battle of Plassey, 23rd June, 1857, against Nawab Siraj ud-Daulah of Bengal.
- Last state to fall to the B.E.I.C was the state of Oudh of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, 1856.
- British East India Company weakened the Mopughal rule to nominal.

The War

- The first step towards the war was taken by Mangal Panday at Barrackpore parade ground.
- In March, 1857 Mangal Panday of Bengal Native Infantry (BNI) opened fire on an English Officer
- Jemadar, Ishwari Prasad was order to arrest Mangal Panday but he and his soldiers refused.
- Only one of his soldiers Sheikh Paltu followed the English orders.
- Mangal Panday attempted a suicide but was arrested and hanged along with Ishwari Prasad.
- Bengal Native Infantry Regiment was disbanded and soldiers were removed from service.
- Although Sheikh Paltu was promoted as Hawaldar but rebels murdered him.
- On 24th April, 1857, around 90 soldiers of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry were ordered too parade and fire using the Enfield Rifle. All, except 5 soldiers, refused to accept the orders.
- Most of the 85 soldiers were court martialed with 5 to 10 years imprisonment and their uniformed were striped.
- On 10th May, 1857, Indian troops attempted to free the 85 imprisoned soldiers and killed some English officers and soldiers. Hence, the War of Independence broke out.

Social Causes of the War

- Racial discrimination.
- Disrespect for Indians, particularly Muslims and their culture.
- Education system was changed in terms of language and syllabus.
- Unemployment increased to such an extent that people joined Army of B.E.I.C
- Development of a sense of hatred towards Englishmen in the hearts of Indians.

Political Causes of the War

- Doctrine of Lapse by lord Dalhousie.
- Forceful or treacherous Annexation of Indian States.
- Stoppage of pensions to the ex-rulers of some states.
- Declaration that the pension would be stopped and the imperial title of Mughal would discontinue after the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar-II and that the palace has to be vacated.

Administrative Causes of the War

- Fall of the Mughal rule to nominal.
- 80/20 policy of the company in the administration of India.
- Changes of language, rules and laws in the judicial system.
- English took over the control of the Indian Defence System.

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Economic Causes of the War

- Heavy taxes on export, deterioration of Indian industries.
- Import of British goods to India.
- Rise in inflation.
- Extreme Poverty.

Religious Causes of the War

- Propagation of Christianity.
- Establishment of Christian Missionary Schools.
- Conversion of Hindu, Muslim, Sikhs to Christianity by force or temptation.
- Conversion of orphan children & prisoners to Christianity.
- Offers like "become a Christian and get free from prison."

Military Causes of the War:

- Low salaries. Rs. 7 for Indian infantry vs Rs.27 for English Cavalry.
- Ban on Tilak & Safa (Safa = a traditional Indian headdress)
- No chance of promotion to higher ranks for Indian soldiers.
- Preaching of Christianity to the Indian soldiers.
- Orders to go to the overseas war-fronts. Overseas voyage was considered a sin in Hinduism.
- Greased cartridges of the Enfield Rifle (invented 1852) introduced in 1856 in India.

Causes of failure of the War

- Change in date 31st May, 1857 to 10th May, 1857.
- Treachery of Sikhs and Gorkhas.
- Jind and Patiala states of Punjab extended financial and military support to the English.
- Support of Notables to the English.
- Absence of dynamic leadership.
- Lack of communication and coordination control over them.
- Weak economic conditions.
- Lack of modern technology.

Aftermaths of War

- Abolishment of Mughal Empire and establishment of direct British Raaj/Rule.
- Bahadur Shah Zafar-II expelled to Burma (Yangon).
- Mughal heirs were beheaded.
- Responsibility of war fell on the Muslims.
- Hindu Muslim Unity ceased to exist.
- Mass execution of Muslims (Hanged for months and shot with cannons).
- Rule of East India Company was disbanded. British Crown took the charge of Indian Affairs.
- Governor General was replaced by Viceroy of India, as personal representative of the Crown.
- Lord Canning became the last Governor General and the first Viceroy of India.
- The policies of British rule and the strategies of Indian Freedom Struggle changed noticeably.

R.C Majumdar writes

"That the memory of the war and not the war itself, did more damage to the cause of the British Rule India."

Expected Question:

1. The issue of the greased cartridges was not the only cause of the War of Independence, 1857. Elaborate.
2. The East India Company was efficient enough to suppress the War of Independence, 1857. Comment.
3. Highlight the major causes of the War of Independence, 1857.
4. Explain, why the joint Hindu-Muslim venture of the War of Independence could not succeed?
5. Was the uprising of 1857 an emotional and miscalculated attempt to attain independence?

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Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

1817 to 1898

Early Life and family

- Born on 17th October, 1817, Dehli
- Died on 27th March, 1898, Aligarh (Age 81)
- His father Syed Muttaqi (Influential in Mughal Court of Akbar Shah-II)
- His mother: Aziz-un-Nisa Begum (Religious lady)
- His maternal Grandfather: Khawaja Fariduddin (P.M to Akbar Shah-II for 8 years)

Official Career

- Sir Syed Joined E.I.C at the age of 21 or 22 as Reader in court (Serishtedar).
- Got appoint as Munsif (Sub-Judge) at Manipuri in 1839 through British Commission.
- Got promoted as Civil or Chief Judge (Sadre Amin) in 1855.
- In 1857 he was posted in Bijnor.
- He argued with Nawab Mehmood Khan against the idea of the war of 1857.
- Stood with British, saved lives of officers & their families, sent them to Meerut.

Social Services / Literary Efforts to Save the Muslims

- **He wrote a pamphlet – Causes of the Indian Revolt in 1858.**
 - Absence of Indian representation in the administration.
 - Official interference in religion
 - Acts causing uneasiness among the soldiers.
 - Social separation between the ruler and the ruled.
- **Series of Pamphlets Loyal Mohammadans of India (1860)**
 - Defended Muslims against the charge of sedition (rebellious conduct or speech)
 - Defended Muslims against the charge of disloyalty to the British Government.
- **Journal or Risala Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq (1871)**
 - Efforts for protection and promotion of Urdu language.
 - A rational approach to Islam.
 - Readjustment of Islamic traditions and customs with changing times.
 - An active interest in the literature and history of Islam.
 - A better understanding of Christians and their mode of living.
 - A better approach to life, Islamic in its roots but adjustable with modern requirements.

Title

- In 1888, British Government conferred him the title of Knight Commander of the Star of India (KCSI) i.e the title of "Sir"

Educational Services

- Established Persian-English School "Gulshan School" Muradabad, 1859.
- Established Victoria School, Ghazipur, 1863-64.
- Translation Society, Ghazipur, 1863, translated Arabic, English, Persian literature.
- Remained as Scientific Society and shifted to Aligarh.
- Son received Govt. Scholarship to study in England.
- In his 17 months' stay, Sir Syed studied the system of British Universities. Oxford and Cambridge impressed him.
- Wished to have similar education system for Indian Muslims.
- Society for the Educational Progress of Muslims, 4th Sep, 1870. Why less Muslims in Govt. Schools and colleges?
- This society laid foundation of Mohammadan College Committee in 1872 for collection of funds.
- 1875, Mohammadan Anglo Oriental School, Aligarh.
- 1877, upgraded to MAO, College.
- Lord Lytton inaugurated and promised to pay Rs.500 monthly from his pocket.
- Rs. 8000 were collected for the construction of buildings.

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- After death of Sir Syed, Agha Khan III worked to upgrade MAO college to a university.
- MAO college upgraded to Aligarh University in 1920 (22 years after Sir Syed's death).
- **The Aligarh College**
 - Impart western education to the Indian Muslims.
 - Reject illusory traditions of the past which hindered progress.
 - Reconcile oriental learning with western literature and science.
 - Inspire people of east about the practical energy that belonged to the west.
 - Make Muslims worthy and useful subjects of British Crown.
 - Bridge the gap between British & Muslims.
- Sir Syed was aware of the fact that one college cannot educate 60 million Indian Muslims.
- He planned for a national education institute to centralize the resources for advancement of western education in Muslims.
- Established Mohammadan Educational Conference, 1886 which held meetings at various places to discuss problems that affected Muslims.
- **Mohammad Educational Conference, 1886**
 - Efforts for higher standard western education among the Muslims.
 - Inquire state of religious education in established English schools.
 - Examine the state of education & instructions in traditional primary schools.
- The 1906 session of Mohammad Educational Conference resulted in creation of AIML.

Religious Services

- Lectures on Islam in the first period in MAO, College.
- Five-time prayers and fasting in the month of Ramadan.
- Khutbat-e-Ahmadiya, 1870 (Addresses/ essays on the life of Muhammad "PBUH").
- It was a reply to the book of William Muir "The Life of Mohammad."
- Muir was a close friend of Sir Syed.
- In Khutbat-e-Ahmadiya, Sir Syed mostly quoted European authors & relied on their documents.
- He did not vilify Christianity.
- Wrote a book Tabeen ul Kalam, 1863 (Tafseer or Commentary of Bible). Tried to highlight similarities between Islam & Christianity.

Politics

- One Nation Theory. (India is a beautiful bride & Hindu-Muslims are her two eyes.)
- Two Nation Theory
- After retirement, 1876, he joined politics and remained a member of Governor's Council from 1878 to 1883.
- He was the first Indian to introduce a private bill in the Council.
- Qazi Act, 1880 and compulsory vaccination against smallpox were passed on at his initiatives.
- Refrained Muslims from joining Congress.
- Formed Indian Patriotic Association, 1888 to oppose congress and tell the government that Congress was not the representative of whole India.

Expected Questions:

1. What do you know about Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and his social, political and educational services?
2. Examine the Aligarh Movement with emphasis on its educational aspects.
3. Describe the services of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in the educational field.
4. How did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan save the Muslims of the subcontinent from complete extermination after the War of Independence, 1857?
5. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was not only an educationist but also a political, social and religious reformer of the Muslim community in the British India. Comment.
6. Write a detailed note on Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and his services.
7. Aligarh movement produced dynamic leadership that ultimately led towards creation of Pakistan. Comment.

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Hindi-Urdu Controversy, 1867

Basic Facts

- Modern Urdu developed during the Mughal rule in India, probably in Shahjahanabad, 1648.
- It is said Urdu was a combination of the dialects and words of different languages.
- Muslims did not bring Urdu to India rather it was born and nourished on Indian soil.
- Hindu writers had a great role in the development of Urdu language.
- Urdu language and its literature owe a lot to Hindu writers like, Ratan Nath Sarshaar, Munshi Prem Chand, Teerath Ram, Maharaja Sir Kishan Prasad, Pandit Daya Shankar Nasim, Firaq Gorakhpuri and Tilouk Chand Mahroom.
- First formal literary history of Urdu was written by a Hindu, Ram Babu Saksena.

Background

- Urdu was made the official language in 1837.
- Hindu Muslim Division after War of Independence 1857.
- Since Urdu was associated with Muslims and Muslim rule, Hindus developed a hatred towards Urdu and wanted to replace it with Hindi.

Causes of the Hindi-Urdu controversy

- Declaration of Urdu as official language.
- Popularity of Urdu. (17 out of 23 Newspapers of UP were in Urdu and only 4 in Hindi.)
- Babu Shiv Prasad "*Urdu is now assuming the status of our National Language.*"

The Controversy

- Babu Shiv Prasad accused the early Muslims that they forced local people to learn Persian script.
- Madan Mohan Malaviya, in a collection of documents and statements, made a compelling case for Hindi.
- In 1871, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, George Campbell banned Urdu in province at all levels.
- This encouraged Hindus to counter Urdu in NWFP, Punjab, Behar, U.P, Sindh, and Oudh.
- Anthony MacDonnell, a pro-Hindu, became Lieutenant Governor of U.P (United Province) in 1895 and declared Hindi as the official Language in 1900.

Muslim Initiatives

- Sir Syed used scientific society, Risala Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq, Aligarh Gazette and his position in Governor's Council to defend Urdu.
- Comrades of Sir Syed, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk (Syed Mehdi Ali), Maulvi Abdul Haq and others came forward to defend Urdu.
- Urdu Defence Association was established by Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk.
- Anjuman-e-Taraki-e-Urdu, 1903 was established.
- All India Muslim League passed resolutions in defence of Urdu.

The Outcomes of the Controversy

- Hindi and Urdu both were declared the official languages.
- Hindu-Muslim unity faded.
- Sir Syed gave up the idea of Hindu-Muslim unity and his concept of one nation.
- Two Nation theory emerged.
- Urdu became the language of Muslims and Hindi of Hindus.

Facts & statements that can be quoted in answers:

- The wedding card of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, son of Motilal Nehru, was printed in Urdu.
- "*The Hindus because of their prejudice resist everything that may remind them of the Muslim Rule.*" (Gracine-de-Tassi)
- *Hindi-Urdu Controversy of the 19th century was the critical factor in the development of Muslim separatism.* (Paul Brass)
- Dr. K.K. Aziz also holds linguistic conflict responsible for the Indian disunity which helped the formation of more than one nationalism.
- "*When a resolution passed against Urdu in United Province (UP), it caused deep agony among the Muslims and the Hindi-Urdu controversy created a gulf of disunity between the two nations which widened day by day.*"

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Darul Uloom (House of Knowledge) Deoband, 1866

Background:

- Consequences of the War of Independence 1857
- Subjugation of India by English and their policies.
- Rise of Christian Missionaries – A threat to Islam.
- Rise of Western education with patronage of Government & downfall of Muslim education.
- Deteriorating conditions of the Muslims. Muslims at the mercy of the English & Hindus.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the success of Aligarh Movement and English education.

Establishment of Darul Uloom Deoband:

- Deoband is a town of district Saharanpur in the state of Uttar Pradesh (UP), India.
- Madrassah Arabi "Darul Uloom" is said to have been the brainchild of Haji Muhammad Abid.
- Darul Uloom was established under a tree in Chatta Masjid of Deoband on 30th May, 1866.
- The actual establishment of Darul Uloom is credited to Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanotvi.
- Darul Uloom Deoband is also called Qasim-ul-Uloom.
- Maulana Mahmud was the first teacher of Darul Uloom.
- Shaikh-ul-Hind, Mahmud Hassan Deobandi was the first student of Darul Uloom.
- Maulana Muhammad Yaqub was the first headmaster of initial Madrassah.
- They followed the Hanfi school of thought and philosophy of Shah Wali Ullah.
- Darul Uloom imparted education of Quran, Hadith, Islamic Jurisprudence, Islamic History & Arabic.

Aims and objectives of Darul Uloom Deoband

- Provision of comprehensive information to the Muslims about their religion and Sunnah.
- Necessary arrangements for the teaching of Quran, Tafseer, Hadith and related subjects.
- Invoking the true spirit of Islam and teaching the Muslims to adhere to Islamic code of ethics.
- Defence Islam.
- Propagation and preaching of Islam.
- Avoiding the influence of the British Government.
- Preserving the freedom of thought and knowledge.
- Establishment of similar institutions for the propagation of Islam.

Social Services

- Emphasis on the women rights of inheritance and marriage of widows.
- Created job opportunities for Ulema.
- Provoke the Muslim Nationalism to connect the socially.
- Teaching of different professional skills; shoemaking, book binding, etc.

Religious Services

- Revival of Islam in subcontinent & beyond. Eradication of such practices that were repugnant to Islam.
- Produced well-known scholars.
- Provided basis for establishment of religious centers everywhere.
- Revival of the spirit of Jihad which led to Reshmi Romal Movement and Khilafat Movement.
- Counter anti-Muslim movements such as (Arya Samaj).

Political Services

- Encouraged the Muslims to be active in politics.
- Anti-British and Pro-Ottoman (Turkey).
- Reshmi Romal Movement.
- Supported All India Muslim League and Quaid-e-Azam in the Pakistan Movement.
- Formation of a political party Jamiat Ulema-e-Hind, 1919.
- Khilafat Movement, 1919.
- Infused religious spirit in the Pakistan Movement.

Literary Services

- Publication of around 10 to 12 thousand Islamic books.
- Translation of Holy Quran into Urdu by Maulana Mahmud Hassan.

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Comparison between Aligarh Movement & Deoband Movement

Aligarh Movement	Deoband Movement
Considered Shah Wali Ullah their mentor.	Considered Shah Wali Ullah their mentor.
A Muslim educational movement.	A Muslim educational movement.
A reform-oriented movement.	A revival-oriented movement.
English/ Western and Islamic Education	Religious Education
Welcomed the grants/ donations from Govt.	Against Govt. Funds and donations.
Propagated loyalty to British.	Anti-British. Favoured Ottoman (Turkey).
Rational and modern in approach.	Initially extremely conservative.
Against the participation in Congress.	Favoured participation in Congress.
Amicable approach to Christianity.	Debated with Christian missionaries.
Provided active political leadership.	Leadership was divided politically.
United the Muslims politically.	Failed to united the Muslims politically.

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Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam (The Association for Support of Islam), 1884

Background

- Sikh rule in Punjab and their policies.
- Fall of Punjab to the English in 1849 and their new policies.
- Motivation from Aligarh Movement and Deoband Movement.

Establishment of Anjuman

- Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam was established 24th September, 1884.
- It is said that Mualvi Chiragh Din called a meeting of 250 Muslims.
- Qazi Hameed Uddin laid the foundation of the Anjuman.
- It was established in a mosque called Bakan Khan Masjid, Mochi Gate, Lahore.
- Anjuman-i-Himayat Islam was based in Lahore.

Objectives

- Revival of Islam and Islamic Education in Punjab.
- Establishment of institutions where Islamic and modern education of science shall be given.
- Counter the propaganda of Christian missionaries.
- Counter the Hindu revivalist movements, particularly Shudi Movement.
- Look after orphan Muslim children and provide them education.
- Strive for the social and cultural progress of the Muslims.
- Organize the Muslims politically for safeguarding the Islam.

Educational Services

- Establishment of educational institutions on the footings of Aligarh.
- Establishment of educational institutions for girls.
 - 1 15 schools for females in a period of 10 years (1885-1895).
 - 2 Islamia Boys High School, Sherawanla Gate, Lahore, 1889.
 - 3 Islamia College for Boys, Lahore, 1892.
 - 4 Islamia College for Women, Lahore, 1939.
 - 5 Islamia College for Women, Lahore Cantt, 1959.
 - 6
- Himayat-i-Islam Law College, Multan Road, Lahore.

Social Services

- Taught various professional skills to Muslim men and women.
- Establishment Orphanages.
- Establishment Old Age Houses.
- Establishment of social service organizations.

Religious Services

- Revival of Islam and Islamic Ideology among the Muslims.
- Protection of Muslims from the English and Hindus.
- Provision of Islamic Education.
- Publication of Islamic Literature.

Political Services

- Organized the people under the banner of All India Muslim League (AIML).
- Passed resolutions in favour of Pakistan in its annual meetings.
- Student of Islamia Colleges were devoted companions of Quaid-e-Azam.
- Students of Islamia College took active part in making of history AIML session Lahore, 1940.
- Foundation of Punjab Muslim Student Federation, 1937.
- Promoted Two-Nation Theory.
- Even Allama Iqbal gained popularity in an annual session of this Anjuman.

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Indian National Congress (INC), 1885

Background

- Age limit for Civil Service Exam was reduced from 21 to 19 years by Lord Lytton in 1876.
- Lord Lytton's Vernacular Press Act, 1878.
- Ilbert Bill, 1883-1884 (Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert – Law Member of Viceroy's Council).
- Agitation by English in India and Britain against the Ilbert Bill.
- Ilbert Bill is modified and re-introduced as Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1884.
- Protests in India against the modified Ilbert Bill of 1884.
- Racial discrimination by English leads to Indian Nationalism.
- Flow of English Literature due to modern education.
- Indians came to know about Europeans and Americans and their struggle for freedom.
- Lack of a central political organization.
- Agitations and growing tensions posed another threat like the war of 1857.
- Cuning Lord Dufferin (Frederick Hamilton) replaces Lord Ripon (George Frederik Samuel Robinson) as the new Viceroy of India.

Establishment of Indian National Congress

- 1st session of INC was to be held at Poona, 25-30 December, 1885 but was shifted to Bombay.
- INC was then established on 28th December, 1885 at Bombay.
- Allen Octavian Hume (a retired officer of the Bengal Civil Service) was the founder of INC.
- INC was founded at Gokaldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay (Now Mumbai).
- Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee became the first president of INC.
- Badruddin Tyabji was its first Muslim president in 1887 and third in the row of the presidents.
- Jivatram Bhagwandas Kripalani (J.B Kripalani) was the president of INC at time of partition.
- Sonia Gandhi is the current president of INC.

Objectives of INC

- To seek the cooperation of all the Indians in its efforts.
- Eradicate the concepts of race, creed and provincial prejudices and try to form national unity.
- Discuss and solve the social problems of the country.
- To request the government for giving more share to the locals in the administrative affairs.

Untold Facts About the Establishment of Indian National Congress

- INC was not established for attaining independence for India.
- Hume did not resign to serve the Indians rather he wanted to serve the British Empire in a different way.
- Hume knew that the situation, if not controlled wisely, would result in an incident like 1857.
- Hume actually wanted to establish a social platform where Indians may think and discuss over their problems so that their plots may not remain secret.
- It was Lord Dufferin who suggested to Hume to transform INC to a political party.
- Britishers actually formed the INC as a safety valve for their rule.
- INC initially supported British Raaj and was a Pro-British Party.
- Wedderburn was made the Chairman of British Committee of INC in London, formed in 1889.

Some Statements of the Congressmen and Historians about INC.

- *There is no one more well-wisher of the British Government than I and my friends sitting here around me. (Women Chandra Bonnerjee, 1885 inaugural session of INC)*
- *We should, like men, declare that we are loyal to the backbone and we appreciate the benefits which the English Government has bestowed upon us. We value the English education which has transformed our darkness into sunshine. (Dadabhai Naoroji, 1886 president address)*
- *Congressmen loved to parade their loyalty in the earlier days. (Sitaramayya, author of the book History of the Indian National Congress, 1885-1935)*
- *It is an undisputable historical fact that Congress was established more with the object of saving the British Empire from danger than that of winning political liberty of India. (Lala Lajpat Rai)*

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Muslim Approach towards Indian National Congress

- Hume invited Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Syed Ameer Ali and Nawab Abdul Latif to join congress but they all refused.
- When INC invited them, the Muslims would not attend its sessions.
- The Muslims who attended the INC sessions of early days were mostly from Madras and were not the elected members of the Muslim community.
- Largest number of Muslims who attended an INC session was 313 and 308 were from NWP.
- Muslim press unanimously opposed the joining of Congress.
- In later days, Congress proved it with its policies that it was not the platform of the Muslims.

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Sindh Madressatul Islam (SMI), 1885

Background

- Annexation of Sindh with the Bombay Presidency of British India in 1843.
- Government's negligence and downfall of education in Sindh.
- Lack of reputable educational institute in Sindh.
- No Muslim was able to pass the board exam of 1870, conducted by the University of Bombay.
- Success of Sir Syed Ahmed and Aligarh Movement.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's advice regarding the establishment of modern education institutes.

Establishment of SMI

- SMI was founded on 1st September, 1885 at Karachi.
- Hassan Ali Effandi, a Sindhi who was settled in Karachi, was the founder of SMI.
- The establishment of SMI was also supported by Sir Syed and Syed Ameer Ali.
- In later days, SMI was termed "Child of Sindh, mother of Pakistan" by Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah.

Objectives

- To provide the people of Sindh an unbiased modern educational institute.
- To change the Muslim opinion about modern education.
- To provide Islamic and modern education to the Muslims of Sindh.
- To enhance the effects of Aligarh Movement.
- Social reformation of Sindh, particularly of the 75% Muslim population.

Personalities produced by SMI

- Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
- Sir Abdullah Haroon.
- Shah Nawaz Bhutto.
- Muhammad Ayub Khuhro
- Allah Bakhsh Karim Bakhsh Brohi (A.K Brohi).

Quaid-e-Azam & SMI

- Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah got enrolled in SMI in 1887.
- Quaid-e-Azam passed his matriculation from SMI in 1892.
- He personally came to inaugurate Sindh Madressa College on 21 June, 1943.
- He left one third of his personal property in the name of Sindh Madressatul Islam in his last will.

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Nadwatul Ulama (Council or Assembly of Scholars), 1894

Background

- Fatwa of Darul Harb (Home of War) by Shah Abdul Aziz, 1870.
- Rise of extremism, attacks on British.
- Chief Justice Calcutta High Court, John Paxton Norman assassinated in 1871 by Abdullah.
- Viceroy Richard Bourke (Lord Mayo) assassinated in 1872 by Sher Ali Afridi.
- Gap between materialism and spiritualism (Aligarh & Deoband).
- Rise in sectarianism.

Establishment of Nadwatul Ulama

- A meeting was held at Madrassah Faiz-e-Aam, Kanpur on 22-24 April, 1894.
- Maulana Muhammad Ali Mungeri proposed that a permanent council of the intellectuals be created and a Darul Uloom be established that shall impart moderate education.
- Hence the Nadwatul Ulama came into being.
- Darul Uloom of Nadwatul Ulama was initially inaugurated on 26th September, 1898 in Khatoon Manzil, Lucknow.
- The foundation stone for establishment of a new building for Darul Uloom was laid down by the Lieutenant Governor of U.P Sir James Meston on 28th November, 1908 in Lucknow.
- In 1905, Maulana Shibli Nomani became the chief proctor of the institution and took it to the heights.

Objectives

- Bridge the increasing gap between the Muslim Ulamas and intellectuals.
- To ponder over the drawbacks, evils and flaws which had appeared among the Muslims, especially in their education system.
- New educational syllabus as per the need of time (Contemporary problems & Solutions).
- To produce highly qualified Islamic scholars, who shall be completely acquainted with the contemporary problems, challenges and requirements and be aware of modern thought.
- Safety of Islamic society and the fundamentals of Islam.

Religious Services

- Establishment of Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulama, Lucknow.
- Provision of religious education.
- Introduction of religious education and Islamic studies in government schools.
- Campaigning that the Muslim government employees be allowed to offer Friday prayers.
- Safeguarding the Muslims against the Hindu & Christian schemes.

Literary Services

- Preparation of a comprehensive English translation of the Holy Quran.
- Scholarly review of the existing translations of the Holy Quran.
- Publication of magazine "Al-Nadwa".
- Al-Nadwa became one of the prestigious magazines which was full of knowledge.
- Publication of an Arabic language magazine Al-Zia, 1932.

Educational Services

- Revised the syllabi of various institutions.
- Prepared a new syllabus and added English as a compulsory subject.
- Popularized Arabic and gave it its rightful place in the curriculum & educational system.
- Acquainted modern educated class to the religious and intellectual achievements of Islam.
- Helped Ulamas to know the new trends of thought and current problems.
- Teaching of Sanskrit was introduced in Nadwa.

Political Services

- Initially, Nadwatul Ulama kept itself away from the politics.
- However, in later days, leaders like Maulana Shibli Nomani, Ashraf Ali Thanvi, Syed Suleman Nadvi and Abdul Kalam Azad who turned out to be great politicians were the products of Nadwatul Ulama.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Partition of Bengal, 1905

Background

- Lord Dalhousie had complained about the administrative burden of Lt. Governor Bengal, in 1854.
- A famine had hit Orissa in 1866 (around one million people had died). Investigation Committee had recommended the demarcation of Bengal province.
- Pabna Peasant Uprisings, 1872, Lt. Governor, George Campbell had said in a report, "One man cannot administer Bengal."
- Assam was separated from Bengal in 1874 and was established as Chief Commissioner's Province.
- Andrew Fraser, Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces had proposed that Sambalpur district may be merged with Bengal to solve the issue of Oriya speaking people.
- Similarly, Madras was also facing law and order problems on ethnic basis.
- If all of them were merged with the Province of United Bengal, it would have created further problems.
- Govt. planned to merge Decca, Mymensingh, Chittagong with Assam to create a new province.
- In 1903, Bengalis started to protest against their merger with undeveloped Assam.
- Viceroy, Lord Curzon undertook a tour of the Eastern part of Bengal province.
- Viceroy promised that the proposed province shall be enlarged. It shall have all the facilities and Decca shall be made its capital, having its own Lt. Governor.

The Partition, 1905

- Lord Curzon sent the proposal of the partition of Bengal to London in February, 1905.
- The plan of partition was approved in June, 1905.
- The plan of partition was announced on 19th July, 1905 by Lord Curzon.
- The province of United Bengal was divided into two separate provinces on 16th October, 1905.

The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam

- 1 It included 15 eastern districts of Bengal and Assam.
- 2 Total area: 106,540 square miles.
- 3 Population 31 million (**18 million Muslims and 12 million Hindus**).
- 4 Capital: Decca (Dhaka).

The Province of Western Bengal

- It included West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar & Jharkhand.
- Total area: 141,580 square miles
- Population: 54 million (**42 million Hindus and 9 million Muslims**).
- Capital: Calcutta (Kolkata).

CAUSES OF THE PARTITION OF BENGAL

Administrative Inconvenience

- United Bengal was a huge province, covering an area of 189,000 square miles.
- Its population was 78.5 to 80 million.
- It had only one Lieutenant Governor to manage its affairs.
- Lieutenant Governor could hardly visit the eastern part once in 5 years.
- Only the western part, especially Calcutta, was the point of attraction.
- Due to the vastness of the province, the eastern part remained undeveloped.
- Crime rate kept on rising due to the immensity of the province.

Economic Inequality

- Port of Calcutta was the focus point of the trade.
- Port of Chittagong remained undeveloped and deprived of trade activities.
- Although raw material was produced in East Bengal, all the factories were located in Calcutta (West).
- Trade monopoly of the Hindus pushed the Muslims of East Bengal into extreme poverty.

Limited Resources of Communication

- Management of affairs in the eastern part was difficult due to the limited resources of communication.
- Major source of communication was Railway in which East Bengal lacked far behind than the West.
- Out of the 14117 miles roads, East Bengal had only 2379 miles.
- 264 miles journey from Calcutta to Decca by train would take 24 hours.
- Postal communication in East Bengal was also deplorable as compared to the other parts of Bengal.
- A letter posted from Decca would reach Chittagong after three days.

Disparity in Education

- Owing to the vast area and large population, government was unable to overcome the educational disparity.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

- East Bengal lagged behind in education.
- The educational budget of Calcutta was more than the total budget of the East of Bengal.
- East Bengal had no university.
- East Bengal had only three colleges whereas West Bengal had 26 colleges.
- East Bengal had no science college whereas West Bengal had three such colleges.

Social Exploitation in the East Bengal

- Feudalism of absentee landlords.
- Muslims of East Bengal were under the dominance of the Hindu majority of West Bengal (Calcutta).
- Muslim peasantry class was crushed and exploited by Hindu landlords of the West Bengal.

Hindu Reaction to the Partition of Bengal

- Opposition from Hindu lawyers.
- Hindu press vilified the Muslims and encouraged the Hindus to take arms for revenge.
- The Bengalee newspaper of editor Surendranath Bannerjea & Amrita Bazar Patrika of editor Sisir Kumar Ghosh played the leading role in opposing the partition and vilifying the Muslims.
- Opposition from absentee Hindu Landlords.
- Opposition through art and literature. (Bankim Chandra Chatterjee)
- School classes were divided into two sections, one for the Hindus and the other for the Muslims.
- 16th October, 1905 was observed as Black Day and the business was completely shut down.

Swadeshi Movement of Hindus

- Swadeshi movement was formally started from Town Hall Calcutta on 7th August, 1905.
- Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal were the key figures of the movement.
- The movement called for using the locally made goods.
- The movement encouraged the people towards complete boycott of the British made goods.
- Hindu students refused to take their exams on imported papers.
- Letters written to Manchester Chamber of Commerce, "To sell your goods, get the partition revoked".

Benefits of Partition for the Muslims of the East Bengal

- Better facilities in the primary schools.
- Within 6 years, colleges were established in all the five division of the East Bengal.
- More Muslim Students joined primary school (3,17,699 in 1905 to 4,51,157 in 1912).
- More Muslim students joined High School (8869 in 1905 to 20,729)
- More Muslims joined the field of teaching (9654 in 1905 to 14,656 in 1912).
- From 1906 to 1911, 200 miles new railway line was laid down and 100 miles branches were under construction.
- Chittagong port was modernized. Business flourished & exports increased.
- Only the tea export registered an increase of 1,97,78,125 pounds.
- Jute exports increased from 68,919 tons in 1905-06 to 7,02,72,050 tons in 1911-12.
- Idea of Simla Deputation emerged and All Indian Muslim League was established.

Annulment of the Partition of Bengal

- The partition of Bengal barely lasted for 6 years.
- On 12th December, 1911, King George V of the Britain annulled the partition of Bengal at Dehli Darbar.

Causes for the Annulment of the Partition.

- Rise in the anti-partition agitations.
- Congress backed the agitators with political support.
- Hindu press & authors provoked the sentiments of Bengali and Hindu Nationalism.
- Swadeshi Movement severely affected the British exports to India.
- Hindu threat to boycott the tour of King George V to India and his address to the Indians at Dehli Darbar.

Aftermath of the Annulment of Partition of Bengal

- Even the nominal Hindu-Muslim unity ceased to exist. Two-Nation theory proved to be legitimate.
- True face of the Indian National Congress was unveiled.
- Muslim political awakening.
- Establishment of Dhaka Muslim University and inclusion of Islamiyat in the syllabus of the University.
- It is also claimed that Nawab Salimullah Khan retired from politic in 1911 but no strong proof exists.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Statements of the Hindus regarding the partition of Bengal and its annulment

- *In the new province the Muslims will be in majority and the Bengali Hindus a minority. We shall be strangers in our own land. (Mahindra Chandra, a Hindu leader)*
- *The announcement of partition fell like a bombshell. We felt that we had been insulted, humiliated and tricked. (Surendranath Banerjee, member and president of INC)*
- *Unless and until all the rascals (Muslims) and the government officers who supported them, were burnt alive, the fire of Hindu vengeance would not be put out. (Statement of a Hindu Newspaper)*
- *We indeed recognize the fact that this partition has come to stay and we are not anxious to upset it. (Surendranath Banerjee, member and president of INC)*
- *I am ready to die happily today (Ambika Charan Mazumdar said after the annulment of the partition)*

Statements of the English regarding the partition of Bengal and its annulment

- *We assured the Muslims off and on that the partition was a settled fact. We had also assured the Muslims to safeguard their interests and value their fidelity. None among the experts of the Indian politics and whole of the civil service could ever think about the revocation but the annulment proved that it was a human possibility. (Viceroy Lord Minto)*

Statements of the Muslims regarding the partition of Bengal and its Annulment

- *The partition of Bengal had aroused us from inaction and directed our attention to activities and struggle. (Nawab Salimullah Khan of Dhaka)*
- *The partition has infused a new life in the Bengali Muslims and now they feel that their rights are readily accepted and their importance has increased manifold as compared to earlier times. (Nawab Ali Chaudhri, a Nawab of East Bengal)*
- *Annulment of the partition for us means the deprivation of those splendid opportunities at self-improvement which we had secured by the partition. (Nawab Salimullah Khan of Dhaka, AMIL presidential address, 1912)*
- *Agitate and you will get what you want, remain calm and you will have your heads chopped. This is the moral we are given. (Abu Saleh observed in his column written in Mussalman newspaper of Calcutta)*

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Simla Deputation, 1906

Background

- Indian Council Act, 1892 failed to satisfy the Indians, particularly the Muslims.
- Hindu agitations against Urdu language and the Partition of Bengal.
- Congress backed the Hindu agitations with regard to the Partition of Bengal.
- Bampfylde Fuller's Resignation
- British Elections of 1906, Liberal Party led by PM Henry Campbell Bannerman, came to power.
- On 20th July 1906, Secretary of State for India John Morley announced in the House of Commons that their government intends to introduce constitutional reforms in the Indian subcontinent.
- Announcement of constitutional reforms made the Muslims excited and fearful at the same time.

Formation of the Deputation

- Haji Muhammad Ismael wrote a letter to Mohsin-ul-Mulk (Syed Mehdi Ali).
- Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk wrote a letter to W.A.J. Archbold, Principal of Aligarh on 04-08-1906.
- Archbold informed Dunlop Smith, Private Secretary of Viceroy, about the apprehensions of Muslims.
- On 10th August, 1906, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk was informed that the Viceroy has agreed to meet a deputation of the Muslims.
- Imad-ul-Mulk (Syed Hussain Bilgrami) is tasked to draft the address and the demands.

Deputation Meets the Viceroy at Simla

- Shimla (Formally known as Simla) is the capital of Himanchal Pradesh (A North Indian State).
- It was declared as the summer capital of the British India in 1864.
- A building, known as Viceregal, was constructed in Simla for the Viceroy in 1888.
- A deputation of 35 Indian Muslims met the Viceroy Lord Minto at Simla on 1st October, 1906.
- Simla Deputation was headed by Sultan Mahomed Shah (Agha Khan III).
- Simla Deputation was to have 41 members but the following 6 members could not go along with the Deputation due to personal reasons:
 - 1 Nawab Samilullah Khan of Decca
 - 2 Nawab Haji Muhammad Fateh Ali Khan of Lahore
 - 3 Syed Zainul Edrosi of Surat
 - 4 Khan Bahadur Kasim Mir Ghayasuddin Peerzadah of Broach
 - 5 Khan Bahadur Raja Jahandad of Hazara
 - 6 Sheikh Shahid Hussain of Lucknow
- It is noted in the books that the memorial which was presented to the Viceroy carried 1,46,11,183 signatures of the Muslims from Peshawar to Madras.

Major Demands of the Deputation

- Separate electorate for the Muslims.
- Representation of the Muslim on the Imperial Legislative Council in excess of their population.
- Muslims should be given representation on the Executive Council of the Governor General.
- Electoral system should be preferred over nomination system.
- Due share for Muslims in gazetted and non-gazetted cadres according to a specific proportion.
- Muslims should be appointed as judges of the High Courts and Chief Courts.
- Seats should be reserved for the Muslims on the senates and syndicates of the universities.
- Financial help should be given for the establishment of a Muslim university.

Viceroy's Reply.

- The Viceroy Lord Minto did not promise anything substantial to the delegation for the fear of offending other communities.
- Viceroy assured the Muslims that their political rights and interests as a community shall be safeguarded by an administrative reorganization.

Was Simla Deputation a British Conspiracy?

- Archbold had suggested in his letter to Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk a system of nomination which was rejected by Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk without a second thought.
- Archbold's draft stating that **Muslims shall keep away from the political activities in future** was also rejected by Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk and a new draft was prepared by Imad-ul-Mulk.
- Harcourt Butler (the then DC of Lucknow and later Lt. Governor of UP) criticized the demand of separate electorates.
- Archbold's claim of secret documents with regard to Simla Deputation was baseless.
- Archbold was forced out of Aligarh by Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk. If Archbold possessed any secret documents, he would publish them without a second thought.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

- The command performance theory of Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar, which was twisted by Hindus, also proved false because the Maulana had also stated that ***the separate electorates were the consequences, and not the cause, of the separations between Muslims and their more numerous Hindu brethren.***
- Lord Minto wrote to John Morley on 8th August, 1906 that I have not yet decided to meet the Muslim Deputation.
- Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk had borrowed Rs. 4000/- at an interest rate of 7% from an English company to meet the expenses of Simla Deputation.
- Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk died before returning the borrowed money and the company threatened All India Muslim League to confiscate the property of the Nawab if the money was not returned.
- In later days the Hindus agreed that the Simla Deputation was not a conspiracy.

Statements of the Hindu Historians

- Simla Deputation was not the result of any conspiracy but was arranged by the Muslims themselves. ***(The Extremist Challenge, authored by Amale Tripathi)***
- It could be said without the fear of contradiction that the Government had no hand in the formation of Simla Deputation and that its formation was the crowning achievement of the Muslims themselves. ***(M.S. Jain)***
- Proponents of the Simla Deputation were no other than Mohsin-ul-Mulk and his friends. ***(Dr. Shila Sen)***
- Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk was responsible for the formation of the Simla Deputation. ***(B.R. Nanda)***

Outcomes of the Simla Deputation

- Infused the spirit of political struggle in the Muslims and united them to safeguard their rights.
- Formation of All India Muslim League, 1906.
- Provided strong opposition to the Indian National Congress in the form of All India Muslim League.
- Demonstrated that the Muslims are a separate nation and they cannot be merged into Hindu majority.
- For the first time, Hindu-Muslim conflict was lifted to the constitutional level.
- Made it clear to the Hindus that the Muslims have no confidence in them and the Congress.
- Separate electorates for the Muslims in the Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909.
- Strengthened the Two-Nation Theory.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

All India Muslim League, 1906

Background

- Formation of Indian National Congress (INC) as the central political body of the Indian subcontinent.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's stance about the participation of the Muslims in the INC.
- Death of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, vacuum of Muslim leadership.
- Anti-Urdu initiative of Anthony Macdonnell on 18th April, 1900. Memories of Hindi-Urdu Controversy.
- Rise of Hindu Nationalism, bigoted movements, protests against the partition of Bengal, 1905.
- INC proved to be a political cover for the biased movements & efforts against the partition of Bengal.
- Articles of the newspapers such as Paisa, Aligarh Institute Gazette, the Pioneer, etc. which strongly advocated the need of a separate political party for the Muslims.
- Success of Simla Deputation.
- Sense of political awakening among the Muslims of the subcontinent.
- Lack of a central political organization for the Muslims at All India level.
- Hope of the forthcoming constitutional/political reforms (Minto-Morley Reform 1909).

First step towards the establishment of a separate political party for the Muslims

- A meeting is held at the house of Nawab Hamid Khan in Lucknow on 20-21 October, 1901.
- Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk (Maulvi Mushtaq Hussain) emphasized that Muslims should have their own political party.
- A Muslim political party "Political Organization" is established at that occasion; however, it could not achieve anything.
- At the occasion of Simla Deputation, idea of a Muslim political party was discussed once again.

Second step towards the establishment of a separate political party for the Muslims

- Nawab Salimullah Khan publishes his scheme of political party on 11th November, 1906.
- He proposed to establish a party called Moslem All-India Confederacy.
- The Bengalee newspaper wrote "Moslem All-India Confederacy reminds us of Mahratha Confederacy and Khalsa Confederacy."

Establishment of All India Muslim League

- The annual session of Muhammadan Educational Conference was held on 30th December, 1906.
- The session was held at Ahsan Manzil, Shah Bagh, Dhaka, capital of East Bengal.
- President of the session, Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk, stressed the need for a political party in his address.
- Nawab Salimullah Khan moved a resolution for the establishment of a Muslim political party.
- The resolution was seconded by Hakim Ajamal, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Maulana Muhammad Ali.
- Hence, All India Muslim League came into being on 30th December, 1906 at Dhaka, East Bengal.

Static GK about AIML

- Central office of AIML was established at Aligarh, later it was shifted to Lucknow.
- Total membership was initially limited to 400 members.
- Sir Sultan Muhammad (Agha Khan-III) was appointed the first president of AIML.
- Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk & Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk were appointed as the joint secretaries of AIML.
- Maulana Muhammad Ali drafted the constitution of AIML.
- The constitution of AIML was called "The Green Book".
- First annual session of AIML was held at Karachi on 29th & 30th December, 1907.
- Sir Adamjee Pirbai presided the first annual session of AIML at Karachi.
- AIML, London was established by Syed Ameer Ali on 6th May, 1908 at Caxton Hall, London.
- Allama Iqbal joined AIML in London in the year 1908.
- Quaid-e-Azam joined AIML in 1913 on the request of Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar.
- Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan joined AIML in 1923.
- AIML split into two sections, Jinnah League and Shafi League, in 1927.
- Fatima Jinnah joined AIML in 1937.
- AIML, Balochistan was established by Qazi Muhammad Essa, in 1939.
- Allama Iqbal's famous Allahabad address was presented in the 21st session of AIML, 1930 at Allahabad.
- Lahore Resolution was presented in the 27th session of AIML, 1940 at Minto Park, Lahore.
- AIML was disbanded and renamed as Pakistan Muslim League after the creation of Pakistan.

Objectives

- To promote among the Muslims of India feelings of loyalty to the British Government and to remove any misconceptions that may arise as to the intentions of Government with regard to any of the measures.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

- To protect and advance the political rights and interest of Muslims of India and to respectfully represent their needs and aspirations to the Government.
- To prevent the rise among Muslims of India any feelings of hostility towards other communities without prejudice to the other aforementioned objectives of the League.

NASEEB NOTES

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Kanpur (Cawnpore) Mosque Tragedy, 1913

Background

- United Province (UP) Government allocated Rs. 2,50,000 for the widening of the roads and welfare works in the years 1908.
- This scheme also included the widening of AB Road, Kanpur.
- A Hindu temple and a mosque were situated on this road in the fish market (Machli Bazar).
- If the road was made straight, the temple had to be demolished.
- If the road was diverted, some part of the mosque had to be demolished.
- When Hindus came to know about the scheme, they started to protest and forced the government to turn the direction of the road.
- When Muslims came to know about it, they became suspicious that the government will demolish the eastern part of the mosque, which was used for baths and ablution (Wazu).

Event to the Tragedy of Kanpur Mosque

- Muslims, during the meeting of Improvement Trust Committee, on 1st April, 1912 requested that no part of the mosque may be demolished.
- Barrister Shahid Hussain submitted a petition along with a Fatwa against the demolition of the any part of the Mosque to the Lt. Governor James Meston in April, 1913.
- Some Muslim scholars argued that the bath and ablution area is the part of the Mosque and was used for Jumma and Eid prayers.
- On 12th April, 1913, Barrister Shahid Hussain presented a memorial to the Lt. Governor James Meston.
- The memorial requested that the eastern part of the mosque must be protected from demolition.
- Lt. Governor, James Meston wrote a letter to the memorialists on 6th May, 1913.
- James Meston argued in the letter that the bath and ablution place is not a sacred part of the mosque and it must be removed to widen the road.
- James Meston further argued that the Muslims should select another place where the Municipal Board would build them a bath and ablution area.
- On 20th July, 1913, James Meston personally visited the Kanppur and inspected the Mosque.
- On 21st July, 1913, police force was deployed around the mosque and the government demolished the eastern part of the Mosque.
- Muslims and the Muslim press strongly condemned the action of the government throughout India.
- James Meston asked Mr. Tyler, the Magistrate of Kanpur to ensure peace in Kanpur at any cost.
- On 3rd August, 1913, Muslims gathered at Eid-Gah for a meeting.
- As the meeting finished, the Muslims marched to the site of the Mosque and started to place the loose bricks as a symbol of remaking the demolished part of the mosque.
- Police force which was sent to disperse the protestors, opened fire on the orders of Mr. Tyler.
- Firing continued for 15 minutes and around 600 bullets were fired.
- 133 Muslims martyred and many sustained injuries. Those who reached home were arrested by police.

Reaction of the Muslims, Muslim Press and AIML

- Muslim press strongly condemned the incident.
- On 19th August, 1913, a delegation met and told Lt. Governor that the Muslims were filled with anger.
- All India Muslim League (AIML) passed two resolutions on 31st August and 19th September, 1913.
- AIML stressed on the appointment of a committee, based on officials and civilians, to conduct inquiry.
- Syed Wazir Hassan and Mualana Muhammad Ali went to England to present the case of the Muslims.

Attitude of the Hindu Press

- Hindu press did not side with the Muslims.
- The Tribune, Lahore stated that "James Meston was a kind-hearted and a humane ruler".
- The Tribune further stated that "the Muslims who lost their lives were ignorant fanatics and they took the law into their hands."

Aftermath of the Kanpur Mosque Tragedy

- James Meston further hurt Muslims as he distributed certificates among those who had opened fire.
- Viceroy Lord Hardinge criticized James Meston and Mr. Tyler for their actions.
- Viceroy Lord Hardinge visited Kanpur on 12-13 October, 1913.
- He made a compromise with Muslims and allowed them to build an arcade on the road.
- Viceroy also ordered the release of the arrested Muslims and withdrawal of all cases.
- Some Englishmen, however, criticized the actions of Viceroy and termed them submissive.
- Muslims League changed its objectives, a kind of distrust developed towards the Government.
- Muslims were somewhat inclined towards joining hands with congress against the Government.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Constitutional Developments in the British India

Regulating Act, 1773

- It was the first step of the British Government in the territorial affairs of the British East India Company.
- The act was aimed to regulate the affairs of the British East India Company in the Indian territory.
- It marked the process of takeover which ultimately completed in 1858.
- It established the position of the Governor-General of Fort William or Bengal Presidency and Warren Hasting became the first Governor General of Bengal.
- Governors of Bombay Presidency and Madras Presidency were brought under the control of the Governor General of Bengal.
- A Council of the Governor General was established which consists of 4 English members.
- Governor General of Bengal was given the authority to cast a vote but no veto powers.
- Laws at central level were made by the Governor General of Bengal and his council.
- Law at provincial level were made by the Governors of Bombay and Madras Presidencies and their provincial councils.
- A Supreme Court of 4 English Judges was established at Fort William, Calcutta, Bengal.
- The Supreme was only for the British people and not Indians.

Charter Act, 1833

- British East India Company was stopped from trading in India and was tasked with administration only.
- Governor General of Bengal was raised to the level of Governor General of India and William Bentick became the first Governor General of India.
- Power of legislation was given to the Governor General of India.
- The Governor General of India and his council performed the functions of legislator and executive.
- Provincial Councils of the Governors of Bombay and Madras were stopped from law making.
- Laws made by Governor General of India had to be approved by the British Parliament to become acts.
- A law commission was established to codify the Indian Laws. Lord Macaulay became its chairman.

Charter Act, 1853

- A new position of Governor of Bengal was created.
- 6 Legislative councilors were appointed to help the Governor General of India in legislation.
- Charter Act 1853 was not given any time period rather issued for indefinite period.
- It meant that the British Government could abolish the rule of the British East India Company at any time.

Government of India Act, 1858

- It abolished the British East India Company.
- A new position of the Secretary of State for India established.
- The position of Secretary of State India was to be held by a cabinet minister of the British Government.
- Lord Stanley became the first Secretary of State for India.
- The Secretary of State for India had an advisory body (council) consisting of 15 members.
- The position of Governor General of India was replaced with Viceroy of India who was to be the agent of the Secretary of State for India.
- Lord Canning became the first Viceroy of India.
- The Executive Council of Governor General of India, based on 4 members, came under the control of the Viceroy of India.
- Indian subcontinent officially became a colony of the British Government.

Queen's Proclamation (Proclamation of Queen Victoria)

- A Darbar meeting was arranged at Allahabad on 1st November, 1858.
- Heads of the princely states, Zamindars and a large number of general public was invited to attend the Darbar.
- At the Darbar, Viceroy Lord Canning told and explained to the people of India that the British Government has taken the direct control of the India and the East India Company has been abolished.
- This announcement at the Darbar is termed as the Queen's Proclamation.
- Lord Canning explained that Queen Victoria has revoked the policy of Doctrine of Lapse.
- Henceforth, no native shall be annexed with the British Empire.
- Indians would be given jobs in the British Indian Government on the basis of their qualification.
- The native soldiers of the British East India Company would be members of the British Army.
- Justice shall be given to everyone.
- Complete freedom would be given with regard to the religion and religious affairs.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Indian Council Act, 1861

- The Executive Council of Viceroy was enlarged to 5 members. However, no Indian was included in it.
- Members of the Executive Council were given the portfolios Home, Military, Law, Revenue and Finance
- In 1874 a new member was added to the Executive Council and was given the portfolio of Public Works
- Viceroy was empowered to issue ordinances with regard to urgent matters.
- The ordinances issued by the Viceroy were to expire after six months.
- The 6 legislators introduced by the Charter Act of 1853 were replaced with 6 additional members.
- The additional members were to be nominated by the Viceroy himself.
- Additional members were divided as official members and non-official members.
- Official members were nominated from the British military or civil services.
- Non-official members were Britisher but not British officials.
- Majority would be of official members.
- Additional members were nominated for only two years.
- Limit of additional members was to be between 6 to 12.
- Indians could also be nominated as the non-official members of the Viceroy's Executive Council.
 - **Raja Narendra Singh of Patiala**
 - **Raja Sir Deo Narayan Singh of Benares**
 - **Sir Dinkar Rao**
- Discussion was not allowed with regard to financial matters.
- Additional members could not ask any questions to the executives.
- Provincial Legislatures were established for Bombay, Madras, Bengal, NWFP and Punjab.
- Provincial Legislatures also included official and non-official members.
- Bills related to military, religion, foreign affairs and public revenue needed the approval of the Viceroy.
- Secretary of State for India was empowered to revoke any bill/law passed by the Viceroy.

Indian Council Act, 1892

- Members of Viceroy's Executive Council were still 6 and they were nominated by the Viceroy.
- No Indian was included in the executive council.
- Additional members of Central Legislature were increased. Minimum 10 and maximum 16.
- Additional members were divided in 6 official and 10 non-official members.
- Five non-official members were nominated by the Viceroy.
- Four non-official members were nominated from the Provincial Legislatures of Bengal, Bombay, Madras and NWFP.
- One non-official member was nominated from the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce.
- All the non-official members were nominated and no election was held for them.
- It was decided that the combined number of the executive and official members should be greater than the non-official members.
- Financial discussions were allowed in the Central Legislature with regard to the annual budget.
- Voting for financial bills was not allowed. Only discussions were allowed.
- Additional members were allowed to ask questions from the executive members about their portfolios
- In order to ask questions from the executive members, a prior notice of six days was compulsory.
- Asking supplementary questions from the executive members was not allowed.
- Additional members were increased in the provincial legislatures.
- Additional members of the provincial legislatures were elected from the universities, district boards, municipalities, zamindars and chambers of commerce.
- A kind of representative form of government was introduced in the provincial legislatures.

Indian Council Act, 1909 (Minto-Morley Reforms)

- Members of the Executive Council were still six.
- An Indian, Satyendra Prasanna Sinha was included in the Viceroy's Executive Council as Law Member.
- After S.P. Sinha, Syed Ali Imam became the first Muslim law member in Viceroy's Executive Council.
- Separate electorates were given to the Muslims. Kind of communal representation was introduced.
- Quaid-e-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah was elected as a member of the Central (Imperial) Legislative Council on the basis of separate electorates from Bombay on 4th January, 1910.
- Additional members of the central legislature were raised. Minimum 16 and maximum 60.
- Of the additional members, 28 official members were nominated by the Viceroy.
- 5 non-official members were also nominated by the Viceroy.
- Other non-official members were to be elected through indirect elections and separate electorates.
- 5 non-official members were to be Muslims, elected through separate electorates.
- 6 non-official members were to be Zamindars, elected through separate electorates.
- 2 non-official members were to be businessmen, elected through separate electorates.
- Additional members were allowed to vote on the financial bills and ask supplementary questions.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

- Indians were also allowed to move resolutions.
- Elections were indirect. Only landlords, property holders, businessmen, highly qualified people were allowed to vote.
- Provincial Legislatures were established at 7 places, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma and Assam.
- Provincial Legislatures of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces each had 50 additional members.
- Provincial Legislatures of Punjab, Burma and Assam each had 30 additional members.
- Provincial Legislatures had more non-official additional members than the official additional members.

Indian Council Act, 1919 (Montague Chelmsford Reforms)

- It was the first of the British acts for India which contained a preamble.
- Preamble "Progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire.
- Responsibility of the Secretary of State of India was reduced and he was relieved from the responsibility of agency work (Work of Embassy) for the Indian territory.
- Position of High Commissioner for India and office of High Commission of India were established.
- The Secretary of State for India was to be paid by British Government.
- High Commissioner for India was to be paid from the Indian Treasury.
- Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council were still six.
- Now three Indians were to be the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council.
- Central Legislature was divided into two parts and made bicameral.
- Lower house was named as legislative assembly and the upper house was named as council of state.
- Total strength of the legislative assembly was to be 145.
- The term of the members of the legislative assembly was to be 3 years.
- The legislative assembly consisted of 104 elected and 41 nominated members.
- Nominated members of the legislative assembly consisted of 26 official and 15 non-official members.
- The 104 elected seats of the legislative assembly were divided in the following manner:

General	Reserved for Muslims	Reserved for Europeans	Reserved for Landlords	Reserved for Indian Commerce	Reserved for Sikhs
52	30	9	7	4	2

- Total strength of the council of state was to be 60.
- The council of state consisted of 33 elected and 27 nominated members.
- Nominated members of the council of state consisted of 17 official and 10 non-official members.
- The term of the members of the council of state was to be 5 years.
- The 33 elected seats of the council of state were distributed in the following manner:

General	Reserved for Muslims	Reserved for Europeans	Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, Bengal, Burma	Reserved for Sikhs
15	11	3	3	1

- Now, a total of 125 Indians were to be the part of Central Legislature of which 41 would be Muslims.
- Now, every bill was required to be passed by both the houses of the Central Legislature.
- Subjects were also divided in central subject and provincial subject.
- Laws for the central subjects (subjects of all India interest) were to be formed by the Central Legislature.
- There were 47 central subjects including defence, foreign policy, political relations, currency, etc.
- Two Provincial Legislatures were established for Bihar & Orissa and Central Province. (Total 9 PLs)
- All the Provincial Legislatures also included elected and nominated additional members.
- Now, in each province, 3 to 4 elected members of the Provincial Legislature were to be made ministers.
- The system of diarchy was introduced at the provincial levels.
- In terms of law making, provincial subjects were divided into reserved subject and transferred subject.

DIARCHY OF THE PROVINCIAL SUBJECTS	
Reserved Subjects	Transferred Subjects
Laws would be formed by the Provincial Governor and his Executive Council.	Laws would be formed by the Provincial Governor and his Indian Ministers.

- First direct elections of the British India, with limited voter franchise, were held in 1920 under the Indian Council Act of 1919.
- This act stated that after 10 years a commission would be appointed to assess the success of the changes brought by the Indian Council Act, 1919 and their effect on the Indian society.
- This act also allowed the establishment of the Public Service Commission of India.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Lucknow Pact, 1916

Background

- Minto-Morley Reforms in 1909, no Muslim but a Hindu "Satyendra Prasanna Sinha (S.P. Sinha)" made it to the Viceroy's Executive Council.
- Russian Invasion of Tabriz, 1909.
- Calcutta Unity Conference, 1910, convened by William Wedderburn (60 Hindus, 40 Muslims).
- Annulment of the Partition of Bengal in 1911.
- Balkan-Ottoman War, 1911/12.
- Quaid-e-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined All India Muslim League (AIML), in 1913.
- On 22nd March, 1913, Quaid-e-Azam proposed a new point to the objectives of the AIML. **"To attain suitable self-government for India under the aegis of British."**
- Liberal Leadership in AIML & INC (G.K. Gokhlay, S.P. Sinha, Quaid-e-Azam, Mazhar-ul-Haq, Hakkim Ajmal).
- Kanpur mosque tragedy, 1913.
- Outbreak of the World War I in 1914.
- Ottoman Empire sided with the central powers in the World War I.

PARTIES OF THE WORLD WAR I	
Allied Powers	Central Powers
Britain	Germany
France	Austria-Hungry
Japan	Bulgaria
Russia	Ottoman Empire
Italy	

Muhammad Ali Jinnah's Efforts & Lucknow Pact

- Quaid-e-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah convinced the AIML to hold its 1915 annual session at Bombay.
- AIML and Congress hold their annual sessions at Bombay in 1915.
- Gandhi, Tilak, Sinha, Malaviya, Sarojni Naidu, etc. visited the session of AIML.
- AIML leadership also visited the session of Congress.
- Maulvi Mazhar-ul-Haq of AIML and S.P Sinha of INC spoke in support of Hindu-Muslim Unity in their presidential addresses.
- Both parties agreed to set up reform committees.
- Memorandum of 19.
- They met and held a combined meeting in Calcutta in November, 1916.
- After four days discussion and consideration they prepared a plan.
- The plan was then approved in the joint session of AIML and INC at Lucknow in 1916.
- This plan came to be known as the Lucknow Pact of 1916.
- Quaid-e-Azam presided AIML session and Ambica Charan Majumdar presided the INC session.

Salient Feature of Lucknow Pact

- Demand of self-government in India.
- Hindus, for the first and last time, agreed to the right of separate electorates for the Muslims.
- Hindus agreed that the Muslims would have one third representation in the Imperial Legislative Council.
- Weightage formula, less representation for the Muslims in the Muslim majority provinces and more representation for the Muslims in Muslim minority provinces.
- Communal Veto Power, no bill, resolution or any part of it, related to another nation, would be presented in any elected body if three-fourth of the members of that affected nation/community opposed it.
- Seats of Imperial Legislative Council should be increased from 60 to 150 and four-fifth members be directly elected by the public.
- Seats of Provincial Legislative Council for large provinces should be increased to 120.
- Seats of Provincial Legislative Council for small provinces should be increased to 50 or 75.
- The president of the Council should be selected by the members and not by government.
- Members of the Legislative Council should be given the right to move adjournment motions.
- Members of the Councils should also be given the right to ask supplementary questions.
- More provincial autonomy should be given to the provincial governments by reducing the control of the Secretary of State for India and British Government over the provincial governments.
- Secretary of State for India be paid by the British Government and not from the Indians treasury.
- Council of the Secretary of State for India should be disbanded and two Assistant Secretaries be appointed to assist him. One Assistant Secretary should be an Indian.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

- Half of the members of the Executive Council of Governor General should be Indians.
- Governor or the head of the Provincial Government must not be from the Indian Civil Services.
- Judiciary should be separated from the Executive. No officer should have judicial powers.

Hindu Reaction to Lucknow Pact

- Hindus of United Provinces (UP) opposed the pact because of the separate electorates.
- Hindus of Punjab and even the Sikhs opposed the pact due to separate electorates.

Muslim Reaction to Lucknow Pact

- Sir Syed group, including Sir Shafi, opposed it because they did not like to cooperate with Hindus.
- The Paisa newspapers opposed the pact due to similarities between the policies of AIML and INC.
- Muslims of Bengal rejected the whole pact because of the weightage formula.
- Many Muslims separated themselves from AIML and formed separate groups like Punjab Muslim League of Sir Shafi; the Indian Moslem Association, Bengal.
- Allama Iqbal opposed it saying, *"The pact could only be proved successful if it was intended to join one nation. If its aim was to express two nations, this plan was a failure."*
- Ch. Khaliq-uz-Zaman also criticized the pact, *"It is a product of political inexperience of Muslims."*

Significance of the Lucknow Pact

- Hindus recognized the Muslim political power and agreed to the demand of separate electorates.
- The pact dismissed the claim of INC as the sole representative of the Indians.
- The Pact affirmed the fact that there are two parties who represent the two major factions of India.
- Government conceded to some demands of the Indians in the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919.
- Quaid-e-Azam was titled as "The Ambassador of the Hindu Muslim Unity" by Sarojini Naidu.
- INC cooperated with the Muslims during the Khilafat Movement.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy (Amritsar Massacre), 1919

Background of the Rowlatt Act, 1919 which led to Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

- Rise of revolutionary movements against the British Government in India.
- World War I, Ghaddar Movement and attacks on the Britishers and their Indian associates.
- British Government imposed Defence of India Act, on 19th March, 1915 to cope up with the conspiracies against the British rule in India.
- The Defence of India Act, 1915 gave great powers of preventive detention, internment without trial, restriction of writing, speech and of movement to the British Executives.
- Indo-German Conspiracy 1914-1917.
- British Government appointed Rowlatt Committee in 1917, under the Chairmanship of Justice Sidney Rowlatt, to find evidence of seditious conspiracies.
- Rowlatt Committee submitted its report on 30th April, 1918.
- Rowlatt Committee established the links of Indian revolutionaries with the Germans.
- On the commendations of the Rowlatt Committee, a bill called "**Anarchial and Revolutionary Crimes Act (Rowlatt Act)**", 1919 was presented in the Imperial legislative assembly.
- Rowlatt Act, 1919 was a kind of extension of the Defence of India Act, 1915.
- Anyone could be detained for 2 years or expelled from India without any trial under the Rowlatt Act.
- Members of Select Committee, Sir Muhammad Shafi and Surendranath Bannerjea wrote notes of disapproval on the draft bill.
- 23 non-official members of the council voted against the bill but the bill was passed due to the majority of the Britishers in the council.
- Quaid-e-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya and some other prominent leaders resigned from the legislative council as protest against the Rowlatt Act bill.

Events to Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy

- The press and the people strongly protested against the passing of Rowlatt Act.
- M.K. Gandhi called for a nationwide protest "Rowlatt Satyagraha" against the Rowlatt Act.
- Punjab extended great support to Rowlatt Satyagraha.
- Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal were the leading figures from Punjab.
- Assuming that speeches of prominent personalities may cause unrest, Lt. Governor of Punjab, Michael O'Dwyer barred Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal from making any speeches.
- Later on, Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, Miles Irving summoned Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal to his office and sent them to Dharamshala city through a back door to keep them under house arrest.
- Hearing the news of the arrest of their leaders, people started to protest and demanded their release.
- A large protest was held in a park on 10th April, 1919, demanding the release of Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal.
- Police opened fire which made the situation more problematic and people turned extremely angry.
- The angry mob looted the National Bank and Chartered Bank of Amritsar and killed the Bank Manager and his assistant.
- To control the situation, Lt. Governor of Punjab, Michael O'Dwyer called an army officer, General Reginald Dyer on 10th April, 1919 from Jalandhar.
- General Dyer reached Amritsar with 474 English and 710 Indian Soldiers and two armoured vehicles.
- General Dyer issued orders to ban all kinds of public meetings, demonstrations and rallies in Amritsar.
- General Dyer toured the Amritsar city on 13th April, 1919 and made announcement at 19 places about the ban which he imposed.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

- 13th April, 1919 was the Baisakhi day, a day of celebration for Sikhs.
- On 13th April, 1919, around 4 pm, General Dyer was informed about a gathering at Jallianwala Bagh.
- General Dyer marched towards the Jallianwala Bagh with 90 troops and ordered them to open fire.
- As per the official figures, 379 people were killed and 1200 were injured at Jallianwala Bagh.
- Martial Law was declared in Punjab and Colonel Frank Johnson was appointed as the Martial Administrator at Lahore.
- He made the students to walk for miles for the purpose of studies.
- Even the car of Sir Shadilal, who was a justice of the Punjab Chief Court, was taken from him.
- Indian mob beat a lady missionary miss Manuella Sherwood in a street. As a revenge, Martial authorities banned the entry of Indians in that street.
- If anyone had no alternative way, he/she was asked to pass the street by crawling. (Crawling Street).

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Aftermath of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

- House of Lords of the Britain praised General Dyer for fulfilling his duty.
- Government also passed Indemnity Act to protect the officers who participated in the massacre.
- Gandhi called off his Rowlatt Satyagraha.
- Secretary of State for India Edwin Montague appointed an Inquiry Committee (Hunter Committee).
 - 1 Lord Willian Hunter (A Senator of Scotland),
 - 2 Chimanlal Harilal Setalva (VC of Bombay University),
 - 3 Pandit Jagat Narayan (A member of the Legislative Council of United Provinces),
 - 4 Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan (A lawyer of Gwalior).
- Hunter Committee unanimously held General Dyer responsible for the massacre.
- Hunter Committee also submitted in the report that there was no conspiracy in Punjab in 1919.
- However, neither Lt. Governor Michael O'Dwyer nor General Dyer was punished due to indemnity act.
- Army Council also protected General Dyer.
- The then Secretary of State for Law Winston Churchill, condemned the act of General Dyer.
- Later on, owing to growing pressure, General Dyer was removed from his position and he went to UK.
- General Dyer suffered paralysis and died because of brain hemorrhage (cerebral hemorrhage).
- Lt. Governor, Michael O'Dwyer was shot dead in the Caxton Hall, London in 1940 by Udham Singh.
- Government tried to compensate the Indians through Indian Council Act, 1919.
- Non-Cooperation Movement, 1920.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Khilafat Movement (Tehreek-e-Khilafat), 1919-1924

Background

- World War I, Sultan Mehmed V (محمد خامس), Ottoman Empire (Khilafat-e-Usmania) sided with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

PARTIES OF THE WORLD WAR I	
Allied Powers	Central Powers
Britain	Germany
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Japan	Bulgaria
Russia	Ottoman Empire
Italy	

- Muslims of India feared that if Britain won the war, they will disintegrate the Caliphate.
- They were suspicious that the holy places of Islam, which were under the Caliphate, would be divided.
- British Prime Minister, Lloyd George declared that the British was not fighting to deprive Turkey of its territorial integrity.
- British Indian Government asked the Indian Muslims to support the British in the war and the Government will protect the Ottoman Empire after the World War I.
- Sultan Abdul Majeed II (عبدالمجيد ثانی) was the last Sultan of the Ottoman Empire.

Efforts for the Protection of Ottoman Empire

- Ali Brothers and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad were in jail.
- 15 thousand Muslims gather in Bombay and Bombay Khilafat Committee was established on 20th March 1919.
- Seth Jan Muhammad Chottani became the president of the Khilafat Committee.
- In a meeting of Bombay Khilafat Committee on 5th July, 1919, All-India Khilafat Committee was established.
- Seth Jan Muhammad Chottani was appointed as the President the All-India Khilafat Committee.
- Maulana Shaukat Ali was appointed as Secretary of the All-India Khilafat Committee.
- Branches of All-India Khilafat Committee were later established through the country.
- 1st Khilafat Day was observed on 17th October, 1919. Following were objectives of Khilafat Movement:
 - 1 To maintain the Turkish Caliphate
 - 2 To protect the holy places of the Muslims
 - 3 To maintain the unity of Ottoman Empire.
- First Khilafat Conference was held on 23-24 November, 1919.
- Moulvi A.K. Fazlul Haq proposed to seek the cooperation of the non-Muslim Indian.
- Resolutions were presented in the conference with following aims:
 - 1 None celebration of armistice to register the anger of the Muslim.
 - 2 Muslim non-cooperative stance against the Government if mistreats Ottoman Empire.
 - 3 Boycott of British goods if they were unjust towards the Ottoman Empire.
- Acting upon the Lucknow Pact, AIML and INC discussed the issues with regard to Khilafat Movement.
- Second Khilafat Conference was held on at Amritsar in December, 1919 and it was proposed that a delegation should be sent to England to inform the British Government about the Muslim sentiments.
- Third Khilafat Conference was held at Bombay from 15th to 17th February, 1920 at Bombay and it also endorsed the decision of sending a delegation to England.

Khilafat Delegation, 1920

- A delegation was formed which visited England in March, 1920.
- Mualana Muhammad Ali Johar was made the head of the delegation.
- The delegation prepared a charter of demands to be presented to the British Government. Following were the main demands:
 - 1 Sultan of Turkey should remain the Khalifa of Constantinople, Thrace, Anatolia and Armenia.
 - 2 Hijaz, Syria, Palestine and Iraq must not be given to non-Muslims.
 - 3 Work should be done to make India independent.
- A magazine, Muslim Outlook, was established in London to carry out a detail account of the delegation.
- Delegation met with British PM Lloyd George but could not convince him.
- Lloyd George said that Turkey will get full justice like Austria and Germany.
- The delegation also could not succeed in convincing the people in London, Italy, Paris, etc.

Treaty of Sevres, 1920

- Allied powers of the World War signed Treaty Sevres with the Ottoman Empire on 10th August, 1920.

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- The treaty broke the Ottoman Empire and Ottoman Empire was to renounce all the rights over the Arab Asia and North Africa.
- Ottoman Caliph became the Sultan of Turkey only.

Central Khilafat Committee Meeting

- Central Khilafat Committee meeting was held on 28th May, 1920 at Dehli which was also attended by Hindus and Sikhs.
- Congress, Jamiat-ul-Ulama-e-Hind and others moved a resolution under the leadership of Gandhi for launching a Non-Cooperation Movement.

Non-Cooperation Movement, 1920

- It was decided to launch a non-cooperation movement to pressurize the government.
- Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was to lead the non-cooperation movement.
- Jamiat-ul-Ulama-i-Hind issued a decree (Fatwa) of Tark-e-Mawalaat on 6th September, 1920. Following were the main point:
 - 1 Disassociation from all executive and legislative councils.
 - 2 Boycott of courts.
 - 3 Boycott of educational institutes which received grant from the British Government.
 - 4 Renouncing government titles.
 - 5 Resignation from government jobs.
- Aligarh College did not agree with the non-cooperation movement.
- Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar and his friends left Aligarh and decided to form Jamia Millia.
- Benares University also did not act upon the non-cooperation.
- Madan Mohan Malaviya stopped M.K Gandhi and Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar from addressing the students of the university.
- Congress changed its objectives to ***"To attain self-government through extra constitutional means of mass struggle."***
- Quaid-e-Azam resigned from the Indian National Congress.

Hijrat Movement Fatwa of Darul Harb

- A delegation of peace from Afghanistan visited India in 1920.
- Ameer Amanullah of Afghanistan said in his speech that he was ready to die for the protection of Khilafat. He said Afghanistan would also provide asylum to Indian for the protection of their religion.
- Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Maulana Abdul Bari issued a decree (Fatwa) which stated that India is Darul Harb and Muslims should migrate from here.
- Nazims were appointed in the cities and a central office "Khuddam-ul-Muhajreen" was set up at Dehli.
- By the second week of August, 1920, more than 30,000 Muslims left for Kabul.
- Many Muslims sold their properties and assets at throw-away price.
- Soon Afghanistan also closed her borders for the Muslims due to her limited resources.
- Hijrat Movement failed to achieve anything rather made the life of people miserable.

Malabar Rebellion (Moplah Revolt Madras)

- Ethnic Arab Muslims lived in Malabar, Madras.
- Khilafat Committee was setup in Malabar in June, 1920.
- Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar and M.K. Gandhi visited Malabar in September, 1920.
- Government imposed a ban on the Khilafat Committee public meetings in this area.
- Moulvi Yaqub was arrested on the charges of violating the ban.
- Many Mappilas were arrested on 20th August, 1921, for violating the ban and making protests.
- Soon, the situation turned bad and Mappilas revolted against the Government.
- Mappilas targeted everything including the British Officers, Hindus and the infrastructure.
- To control the situation government imposed martial law.
- 2339 Mappilas were killed, 1652 sustained injuries and 5955 were arrested.

Arrest of Ali Brothers & Karachi Trial

- A resolution was by in the Khilafat Conference meeting in 1921 in Karachi.
- The resolution condemned the military and police service.
- Called upon the Muslims to abandon these departments.
- Government arrested the following and some others on the charges of treason:
 - Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
 - Maulana Shaukat Ali
 - Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madni
 - Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew
 - Sawami Shankar Acharya

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- Sawami Shankar Achariya was released and the rest were awarded two years imprisonment.

Chauri Chaura Tragedy, 1922

- On 4th or 5th February, 1922, a group of protestors was participating in civil disobedience movement.
- Police opened fire on the protestors. 3 persons were killed and some sustained injuries.
- In revenge, the protestors set on fire a police station in Chauri Chaura town, Gorakhpur in UP.
- 22 to 23 policemen were killed in the incident.

Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement

- M.K. Gandhi called off the Non-Cooperation Movement saying that he is against violence.
- Gandhi was arrested by the Government.
- End of Non-Cooperation Movement by Gandhi was a blow to the Khilafat Movement.

Establishment of Democratic System in Turkey

- On 3rd March, 1924, the leader of Turkish Nationalist Party, Mustafa Kamal Pasha, Atta Turk, announced the setting up of a democratic government.
- This shattered the efforts of the Indian people and Khilafat Movement came to its end.

Cause of the Failure of Khilafat Movement

- Lack of political support from Muslim League.
- Emotional Hijrat Movement.
- End of Non-Cooperation Movement.
- Arrest of Ali Brothers and Gandhi.
- Abolishment of Khilafat by Mustafa Kamal Pasha, Atta Turk.

Aftermath of the Khilafat Movement

- Rise of Ulamas in the politics (Jamiat-e-Ulama-e-Hind).
- A kind of setback to the Lucknow Pact.
- End of Hindu Muslim unity for once and all.
- Established the sense of struggle in the Muslims which supported the Pakistan Movement.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Dehli Muslim Proposals, 1927

Background

- Lucknow pact was criticized by both sides.
- Failure of Khilafat Movement.
- Shudhi and Sanghatan Movements created communal riots.
- Rise in the communal riots, 117 incidents were reported from 1923 to 1927.
- Approximately 650 people were killed and 16000 people were injured.
- Quaid-e-Azam stressed for Hindu-Muslim unity in the Lahore session of All-India Muslim League, 1924.
- Rise of Hindu Mahasaba (All-India Hindu Grand Assembly), ideologies of Hindutva, Hindu Nationalism, Akhand Bharat (Undivided India).
- Hindu Mahasaba opposed the separate electorates.
- Dehli session of All-India Muslim League, 1926; Quaid-e-Azam again stressed for Hindu-Muslim unity.
- Congress president, Srinivasa Iyengar talked to Quaid-e-Azam about the Hindu-Muslim Unity in 1926.
- Motilal Nehru, in 1927, requested Quaid-e-Azam to give the demand of separate electorate and all other demands would be accepted.

Meeting of the Muslim Leadership

- Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah invited 30 prominent Muslims leaders for a meeting at Weston Hotel, Dehli.
- The meeting was held on 24th March, 1927 and the issue of separate electorates was discussed.
- Muslims, on request of Quaid-e-Azam, agreed to give up the demand of separate electorates.
- For giving separate electorates, Quaid-e-Azam presented four demands which came to be known as Dehli Muslim Proposals.

Dehli Muslim Proposals

- Sindh should be separated from Bombay presidency and constituted as a separate province.
- Reforms should be introduced in NWFP and Balochistan on the footings of other provinces.
- Representation in the legislative assemblies of Punjab and Bengal should be according to population.
- One-third seats should be reserved for the Muslims in the Central Legislature.

Congress and Hindu Reaction

- Congress accepted and endorsed Dehli Muslim Proposals in its Bombay session on 15th May, 1927.
- In 6 months, Congress rejects Dehli Muslim Proposals in its Madras session on 30th December, 1927.
- Hindu Mahasaba said only joint electorates are acceptable and all other demands are unacceptable.

Aftermath

- Sir Muhammad Shafi opposed the Dehli Muslim Proposal and favour separate electorate.
- Muslim League was divided into two groups, Jinnah League and Shafi League.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Simon Commission, 1927-29

Background

- Diarchy government was introduced at provincial levels under the Indian Council Act, 1919.
- Indians were neither satisfied nor in favour of the diarchy system in India.
- Section (clause) 84 A of the Indian Council Act, 1919 provided for appointment of a commission.
- The commission was to be appointed on expiry of 10 years after the enactment of the Act of 1919.
- The purpose of such a commission was to examine the working of reforms brought by the Act of 1919 and submit recommendations for the future reforms in India.
- The commission was supposed to be appointed in the year 1929.

Why Simon Commission was appointed before time?

- Elections were scheduled to be held in England on 30th May, 1929.
- Secretary of State for India, Lord Birkenhead (Frederick Edwin Smith) feared that the ruling Conservative Party was facing an electoral defeat in the elections of 1929 in England.
- Conservative Party believed that their opponent Labour Party will solve the problem of Indian reforms in order to win the elections of 1929 in England.
- Birkenhead proposed that the proposed commission be appointed before the elections otherwise it will only include the members of their opponent Labour Party.
- Swaraj Party of Motilal Nehru was also bitterly criticizing the British Government in Indian assemblies with regard to the reforms process for India.
- The Government was of the view that appointment of commission before time will pacify the Indians.
- Accordingly, the section/clause 84 A of the Indian Council Act, 1919 was amended.
- The words of the clause "at the expiration of 10 years" were replaced with "within 10 years".

Appointment of the Statutory Commission for India (Simon Commission)

- The Statutory Commission for India, commonly known as Simon Commission, was appointed on 26th November, 1927. Following were the members of Simon Commission:

1	Sir John Simon,	(Labour Party) Chairman of Commission
2	Clement Atlee,	(Labour Party)
3	Vernon Hartshorn,	(Labour Party)
4	Harry Levy-Lawson,	(Conservative Party)
5	Edward Cadogan,	(Conservative Party)
6	George Lane-Fox,	(Conservative Party)
7	Donald Howard,	(Conservative Party)

- No Indian was included in Simon Commission, all the members were English.
- Quaid-e-Azam, addressing the Indian Legislative Assembly, demanded that the appointment of a commission as mentioned in the Indian Council Act, 1919.
- Quaid-e-Azam stressed that commission should be based on such people who could satisfy the people.
- As no Indian was included in the commission, Indians termed it as "White Commission".
- Indian National Congress, in its Madras Session, 1927, decided to boycott the Commission.
- Quaid-e-Azam group All-India Muslim League also decided to boycott the Commission.
- Sir Shafi group of All-India Muslim League decided to support and cooperate with the Commission.

First Visit of Simon Commission in India and the Reaction of the Indians

- Simon Commission arrived in India, for the first time, on 3rd February, 1928.
- On its arrival in India, Simon Commission was confronted with protests and opposition.
- People welcomed Simon Commission with black flags bearing the slogan of "Go Back Simon" & "Indian Uninvited Guest Simon Go Back".
- They examined all the documents that the government could provide to them.
- Simon Commission returned to England on 31st March, 1928.

Second Visit of Simon Commission in India and the Reaction of the Indians

- For the second time, Simon Commission arrived in Lahore, India; on 11th October, 1928.
- This time, the commission again faced protests and go back Simon slogans in Lahore.
- Protests turned violent and police began to beat the protestors and their leader Lala Lajpat Rai died.
- About a fortnight later, Lala Lajpat Rai died due to the serious injuries.
- The commission visited various parts of India.
- Leader of the untouchables, Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar presented a proposal regarding the education of the backward class under Bombay presidency.
- Simon Commission left for England on 13th April, 1929.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Report of Simon Commission

- The report of Simon Commission was published on 30th May, 1930.
- Simon Commission Report was published in two volumes.
- First volume was titled as "Survey" and contained 410 pages.
- Second volume was titled as "Recommendations" and contained 344 pages.
- Simon Commission Report was published by Calcutta Press.
- Retail price of Simon Commission Report was Rs.4.

Recommendations of Simon Commission

- Diarchy should be abolished at the provincial levels.
- All the portfolios should be handed over to the provincial ministers.
- Powers of the Central Government and Provincial Governors should be reduced.
- Federal system of government should be introduced in India
- Right to vote should be extended to more people.
- Separate electorate should continue.
- Postponement of Sindh from Bombay presidency.
- An expert committee should be constituted regarding the separation of Sindh from Bombay.
- Expert committee should study the financial problems which the separation of Sindh is likely to cause.
- Maintenance of weightage formula, majority rule in Punjab and Bengal was denied.
- Demand of reforms in NWFP was not considered. NWFP should continue with same status.

Aftermath of Simon Commission

- Nehru Report, 1928.
- Jinnah 14 Points, 1929.
- Round Table Conferences, 1930-1932.

Statements about Simon Commission

- *"Simon Commission was a blow against the national pride of India."* **(Tej Bahadur Sapru)**
- *"I can not even imagine the appointment of a commission which has been given the task of deciding the future constitution of India and its 350 million inhabitants but which does not contain even a single Indian Member."* **(Quaid-e-Azam)**
- *"The Jallianwala Bagh was a physical butchery, the Simon Commission is the butchery of our souls."* **(Quaid-e-Azam).**

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Nehru Report, 1928

Background

- Simon Commission, 1927-1929.
- Secretary of State for Indian, Lord Birkenhead's challenge to the Indians to frame a unanimous constitution for India.
- All Parties Conference on 12th February, 1928 (More than 100 delegates participated).
- Appointment of a Committee on 28th February, 1928 to investigate the possibilities and hurdles with regard to the form of constitution and form of government.
- Hindu-Muslim controversial issues became intense.
- All Parties Conference, second meeting, was held on 8th March, 1928.
- Two sub-committees were appointed to submit recommendations regarding the Hindu-Muslim issues.
- Neither the sub committees could complete their tasks nor the delegates of All Parties Conference could reach at a consensus decision.
- All Parties Conference appointed a small committee under the leadership of Pandit Motilal Nehru to prepare the draft of the constitution, with following members:
 1. Motilal Nehru, Chairman
 2. Jawaharlal Nehru, Secretary
 3. Madhav Shrihari Aney
 4. Mukund Ramrao Jayaka
 5. G.R. Pradhan
 6. Sardar Mangal Singh
 7. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
 8. Syed Ali Imam
 9. Shoaib Qureshi.
- Three members of the Nehru Committee did not show any interest in its task.
- Syed Ali Imam attended only one meeting.
- Nehru Committee completed its task in three months.
- Its report was published on 15th August, 1928 and came to be known as Nehru Report.

Recommendations of Nehru Report

- Federal form of Government, with strong Central Government.
- Complete Responsible Government, under the Dominion Status of India.
- Joint electorates for India.
- Special protection only to those communities who were only 10% of the whole Indian population.
- Reforms in NWFP and Balochistan should be introduced.
- Muslims form one-fourth of the population so one-third representation cannot be justified for them.
- Representation on the basis of population in Bengal and Punjab was rejected.
- Hindi Should be made official language.
- Sindh should be separated from Bombay on the following conditions:
 - 1 Sindh would attain financial autarky.
 - 2 A vast majority of Sindhis should bear the financial responsibilities.
 - 3 Same system of Government for Sindh as for other provinces under new constitution.
 - 4 Non-Muslim minorities of Sindh would have same rights as Muslim minorities of other provinces.

Amendments proposed by Quaid-e-Azam

- Quaid-e-Azam, in All-Parties Conference, held on 22nd December, 1928, proposed following amendments to the Nehru Report:
 - 1 One third representation for Muslims in the Central Legislature
 - 2 Reservation of seats for Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal in proportion of their population
 - 3 Investment of all residuary powers in the provincial governments

Debated over Nehru Report

- Nehru Report was brought for debate in the Central Legislative Assembly on 12th March, 1929.
- Quaid-e-Azam and other Muslim members opposed it tooth and nail.

Hindu Reaction

- Hindus welcomed the Nehru Report as it was in their favour.
- Quaid-e-Azam's proposed amendments were opposed by Hindu Mahasabha representative Jayakar.
- Subash Chandra Bose said, *"This report has done all that the Royal Commission was expected to do. What is now let for the Commission is to study the report and accept it."*

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Muslim Reaction

- Muslims were not satisfied with Nehru Report because it neglected their demands.
- Quaid-e-Azam said, *"So far as the basic precept of the Nehru Report is concerned, I am totally opposed to it. I am against this report. I consider it prejudicial to the interest of the Muslims."*
- Agha Khan III said, *"No serious minded-person can even imagine the Muslims accepting such degrading proposals."*
- Maulana Muhammad Ali said, *"As a young man I had been a keen owner of greyhounds, but I had never seen greyhounds deal with a hare as the Hindus proposed to deal with the Muslims."*

Aftermath of Nehru Report

- 14 points of Quaid-e-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
- Muslims once again turned towards All-India Muslim League for the protection of their rights.
- Government refused to implement the Nehru Report.
- Indian National Congress launched a Civil Disobedience Movement in the leadership of Gandhi on 12th March, 1930.

NASEEB NOTES

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Fourteen Points of Quaid-e-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, 1929

Background

- Simon Commission, 1927-1929.
- Nehru Report, 1928.
- Hindu Mahasabha's opposition to Quaid-e-Azam's proposed amendments in the Nehru Report.
- Efforts of the Nationalist Muslims like Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Khwaja Abdul Majeed, Dr. Alam and others to get the Nehru Report approved.

Presentation of Fourteen Points

- Quaid-e-Azam called a meeting of the All-India Muslim League in March, 1929 in Dehli.
- Quaid-e-Azam presented his 14 demands in the meeting and they came to be known as Jinnah's Fourteen Points.
- Sir Shafi League also voted in favour these demands.

The Fourteen Points

1. *Federal form of Government with strong provinces*
2. *Provincial autonomy*
3. *One-third seats for the Muslims in the Central Legislature*
4. *Separation of Sindh from Bombay Presidency and be constituted as a separate province.*
5. *Reforms in NWFP and Balochistan on the footings of other provinces.*
6. *No cabinet be formed without one-third Muslim representation.*
7. *Complete religious liberty.*
8. *Provision of share to the Muslims of India in all the services.*
9. *Separate electorates for the Muslims and other communities. Communities should have the provision of surrendering separate electorate if they wish to do so at any time.*
10. *Constitution should ensure the protection of Muslim religion, culture and personal law and promotion of Muslim education, language, religion, personal law and charitable Muslim institutions.*
11. *Sufficient and effective representation of the minorities in all the assemblies and elected bodies and no efforts be made by territorial changes in order to reduce a majority to minority or even equality.*
12. *Any territorial change should not affect the Muslim majority of Bengal, Punjab and NWFP.*
13. *No bill or a part of bill should be passed in at any level if three-fourth members of a community, which is likely to be directly affected by the bill, opposed it.*
14. *No changes be made in the constitution by the Central Legislature without consulting the provinces and states that form the Indian federation.*

Hindu Reaction

- Gandhi had told Quaid-e-Azam that he would get all his demands approved from the Congress but when the fourteen points came out, Gandhi said he will accept them in his own capacity but cannot force the Indian National Congress in accepting them.
- Dr. Moonje, a leader of the Hindu Mahasabha condemned the fourteen points and termed them contrary to the Hindu Nationalism.
- Hindu Press also criticized the Fourteen Points.

Aftermath of Jinnah's Fourteen Points

- Reunification of All-India Muslim League.
- Some favourable recommendations of Simon Commission.
- Quaid-e-Azam lost his hope of Hindu-Muslim Unity forever and parted his way.
- The Round Table Conferences in London, 1930-32.

Importance of Quaid-e-Azam's Fourteen Points

- A Muslim constitutional document.
- Unification of Muslim League.
- Establishment of Quaid-e-Azam's credentials.
- Reflection of Quaid-e-Azam's statesmanship.
- Focal point of Muslim politics in the 1930s.
- British Government considered the Fourteen points in formation of the Act of 1935.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Comparison of between the Nehru Report and Quaid-e-Azam’s Fourteen Points

NEHRU REPORT	QUAID-E-AZAM’S FOURTEEN POINTS
Federal form of Government	Federal form of Government
Reforms in NWFP and Balochistan	Reforms in NWFP and Balochistan
Strong Central Government and weak provinces	Weak Central Government and strong provinces
Complete Responsible Government	Provincial Autonomy
Join electorates	Separate electorates
Separation of Sindh on various conditions	Separation of Sindh without any condition
No reserved seats for Muslims in Central Legislatures	One-third reserved seats for Muslims in Central Legislature
Reservation for those minorities who form the 10 percent of the whole population.	Reservation for all the minorities.
No representation on the basis of population in Bengal and Punjab	Representation on the basis of population in Bengal and Punjab

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Allahabad Address of Allama Muhammad Iqbal, 1930

Background

- Extremist approach of Hindu Mahasabha.
- Hindu Mahasabha outrightly rejected the Quaid-e-Azam's Fourteen Points.
- Simon Commission Report, 1930.
- First Round Table Conference, 1930.
- The main leadership of Muslims league, including Quaid-e-Azam, was in London for Round Table Conference.

Allahabad Address

- Allama Iqbal was invited to preside over the annual session of Muslim League in 1930.
- The annual session of the All-India Muslim League (AIML) was held on 29th to 30th December, 1930 at Allahabad, UP.
- In this session, Allama Iqbal delivered a speech, it came to be known as Allah Address of Allama Iqbal.
- It was this session of AIML in which Allama Iqbal presented his idea of separate homeland for Muslims.

Salient Features of Allahabad Address

- Allama Iqbal began the presidential address with a survey of political situation in India.
- Highlighted the problems and then presented their solutions.
- European democracy could not be applied to India.
- Communalism was essential for harmony in a country like India.
- Muslims of India were the only people who could be fitly described as a nation in the modern sense of the word nation.
- Punjab, NWFP, Sindh and Balochistan be joined into a single Indian Muslim state.
- These amalgamated unit should be self-governing either within the British Empire or without it.
- North-West Indian Muslims state, the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West Indian.
- United India was not a country but a continent inhabited by many nations.
- Each nation has the right to develop its traditional culture and religion.
- No nation can prosper without full and free development.
- Idea of single Indian nation will result in civil war.
- Sindh should be separated from Bombay.
- Criticism of the report of Simon Commission for refusing reforms in NWFP.

Significance of Allahabad Address

- Allama Iqbal was the first of the Muslim League Leaders who demanded a separate state for Muslims.
- Exposition of two nation theory.
- Though it did not contain the name of Pakistan, it contained the spirit of Pakistan.
- Infused the idea of a separate Muslim state the minds of the Muslims and Muslim League.
- Feasible solution of Hindu-Muslim Conflict.
- Reshaped the concept of Muslim Nationalism.
- Incorporated the Islamic element in the freedom movement.

Hindu Reaction to Allahabad Address

- Hindu Press and Politicians criticized the Allahabad Address.
- Hindu Press (The Tribune, Lahore) argued that Allama Iqbal is the sole responsible for Hindu-Muslim tensions and the failure of the Round Table Conference.
- A Hindu newspaper Inqilab wrote "Iqbal wanted to snatch the country of Hindus from them and give it to the Muslims."
- Hindu leader Jayakar said that the Allahabad address is purely based on Jinnah's Fourteen Points.

Muslim Reaction to Allahabad Address

- Sir Muhammad Shaif, a close associate of Allama Iqbal said, "If Iqbal has mentioned an independent state out of the British Commonwealth, I reject any such proposal on behalf of all the Muslim delegates."
- Seth Yaqoob of Madras and Muhammad Carim Chagla, who considered themselves nationalist, also criticized the Allahabad Address.
- All-India Muslim League was also not in a position to support the Allahabad Address as the party at that time was mainly concerned to the Fourteen Points of Quaid-e-Azam.
- There is no solid record of the reaction of Muslim Press regarding Allahabad Address.

Static G.K. about Allahabad Address

- Allahabad session of AIML was held in a building called Duazdah Manzil (House having twelve doors).
- Duazdah Manzil was owned by a tobacco merchant Rahim Bakhsh.
- Duazdah Manzil was situated in Yaqootganj Bazar of Allahabad City.
- Allahabad session of AIM was attended by a limited number of people.
- Allahabad city is the Hometown of Pandit Nehru.
- In the year 1930, Allama Iqbal presented his idea of separate state in the hometown of Nehru and Nehru presented his idea of freedom of India in the hometown of Allama Iqbal.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Round Table Conferences, Gandhi-Irwin Pact & Communal Award, 1930-1932

Background

- Simon Commission and Indian agitations against the commission.
- Nehru Report, 1928.
- Jinnah's Fourteen Points, 1929.
- British Government's refusal to implement the Nehru Report.
- Viceroy Lord Irwin announced that the British Government will hold a conference of all political parties and rulers of states at London to discuss the political issues of British India.
- Quaid-e-Azam's letter to British Prime Minister Ramsay McDonald.
- Gandhi on 19th June, 1929 said that he will participate in the conference on condition that the proposed conference would make a constitution which would ensure Dominion status to India.
- All-India Muslim League in December, 1929 welcomed the convening of conference.
- AIML and Allama Iqbal stressed that only those Muslims be invited who were true representatives of Muslims.
- Allama Iqbal said that the success of conference is subject to the solution of Hindu-Muslim disputes.
- Civil Disobedience Movement of Gandhi on 12th March, 1930.
- Simon Commission Report, 30th May 1930.

First Round Table Conference 1930

- First Round Table Conference (RTC) was inaugurated by the British King George V at St. James Palace, London.
- First RTC was inaugurated on 12th November, 1930 and it lasted till 19th January, 1931.
- The chairman of first RTC was Ramsay McDonald, British Prime Minister.
- The total delegates of first RTC were 73.
- 16 delegates of the British Parliament.
- 16 delegates of Indian Princely States.
- 18 Muslim delegates.
- 23 delegates from different political parties of India.
- The main leaders of All-India Muslim League were, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Maulana Muhammad Ali Juhar, Sir Muhammad Shafi, A.K Fazlul Haq, Sir Zafarullah Khan and Agha Khan-III.
- Other parties of the first RTC were Hindu Mahasabha, Indian Liberal Party, Sikh Community and Untouchables.
- Congress did not participate in the first RTC because the leaders of Congress were arrested for launching the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Major Decisions of the first RTC

- Separation of Burma from India.
- Dominion Status for India.
- Federal form of Government.
- Abolition of Diarchy system from the provinces.
- Tej Bahadur Sapru of Indian Liberal Party presented his idea of All-India Federation with central government.
- Rulers of the Princely States said that the proposed federation must not affect their sovereignty.
- Bhimrao Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for untouchables which could not be decided.
- Several Committees and sub-committees were formed for provincial constitutions, separation of Sindh, reforms in NWFP, Defence and federal structure.
- First RTC failed as it could not address issues of Hindu-Muslim problems, division of powers between the center and the provinces, demand of separate electorates for untouchables and absence of Congress from RTC.

Gandhi Irwin Pact, 1931

- The failure of first RTC convinced the Viceroy Lord Irwin that the second RTC will not be fruitful as long as Gandhi was in jail.
- Lord Irwin ordered the release of Gandhi and his colleagues on 25th January, 1931.
- Some Indians also persuaded lord Irwin to meet Gandhi.
- Gandhi and Viceroy Lord Irwin first met on 16th February, 1931. The meeting continued for 4 hours.
- Later on, they met on 18th and 19th February for three and half hours.
- At the end, Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed on 5th March, 1931.
- Following were the terms of the pact:
 - 1 Congress will discontinue its Civil Disobedience Movement,
 - 2 Government will withdraw all ordinances issued in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement,
 - 3 All those who were arrested during the Civil Disobedience Movement would be released,
 - 4 All the lawsuits filed against the participants of Civil Disobedience Movement would be withdrawn,
 - 5 Congress will take part in the second Round Table Conference,
 - 6 Congress would be allowed to promote the sale of Indian manufactured goods.
- Indian Press stated that the Government had to bow before Congress and the Viceroy had to surrender before the country's united voices and sacrifices.
- Gandhi-Irwin Pact damaged the credibility of the British Government.
- Muslims concluded that British Government only understood the language of violence and agitation.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Second Round Table Conference 1931

- Second RTC started on 7th September, 1931 and it lasted till 1st December, 1931 in London.
- The chairman of second RTC was Ramsay McDonald, British Prime Minister.
- Maulana Muhammad Ali Juhar died during the first RTC on 4th January, 1931 so Allama Iqbal took his place in the second RTC.
- Gandhi represented Indian National Congress under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
- Two Committees were appointed to resolve the federal and minorities issues.
- Gandhi was the member of both the committees.
- Gandhi argued that other representative at conference were self-appointed and not representatives.
- Gandhi demanded that the Minorities Committee be dissolved.
- Gandhi also insisted that the communal question should not be allowed to become an obstacle in constitution.
- Sir Shafi said any constitution that fails to address the communal problems would be unacceptable to Muslims.
- Gandhi said in his personal capacity, he was ready to endorse the fourteen points of Quaid-e-Azam and separate electorates for Muslims if the Muslims would not support separate electorates for others.
- Agha Khan presented a proposal of separate electorates for the Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and untouchables.
- Gandhi said he could understand the demands of other nations but he rejected the demands of untouchables.
- Due to Gandhi's stubborn the second Round Table Conference also failed to produce any results.

Communal Award or McDonald Award

- After the failure of Second Round Table Conference, British Prime Minister, Ramsay McDonald gave his own formula to resolve the communal problems which came to be known as Communal Award or McDonald Award.
- Communal Award was announced on 16th August, 1932.
- Communal Award ensure separate electorates and also gave this right to untouchables.
- Gandhi threatened to end his life by observing the fast unto death.
- Gandhi started his fast on 16th September, 1932.
- Hindu leaders persuaded B.R Ambedkar to abandon the right of separate electorate for untouchables.
- Poona Pact was signed 1932 and untouchables were given a specific number of seats in the general Hindu seats.
- Gandhi's gave up his fast after Poona Pact.
- Muslims were not happy with Communal Award because it contained the weightage formula.

Third Round Table Conference 1932

- Third Round Table Conference started on 17th November, 1932 and lasted till 24th December, 1932 in London.
- Congress and many other parties did not attend the conference.
- Gandhi intended to restart his Civil Disobedience Movement so the government arrested the leaders of INC.
- Quaid-e-Azam did not participate in the Third Round Table Conference.
- All-India Muslims League was represented by Sir Agha Khan and Allama Iqbal.
- Third Round Table Conference also failed to produce any consensus of opinion on the future constitution of India.

Outcome of the Round Table Conferences

- The British Government collected and summarized and published them as proposal for the Indian Constitution.
- These proposal for Indian constitution were published with the name of "**White Paper**" in March, 1933.
- The White Paper was debated in the British Parliament.
- A joint committee was appointed to consider the White Paper.
- The committee consisted 16 British members, 20 Indians and 7 members from the Indian States.
- The committee submitted its report to the British Parliament on 22nd November, 1934.
- Both the British Houses debated on the Report Bill and approved it on 4th July, 1935.
- Royal approval was given on 2nd August, 1935.
- A new constitution for India came into being in the form of The Government of India Act, 1935.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Government of India Act, 1935

Background

- Nehru Report, 1928.
- Jinnah's 14 Points, 1929.
- Simon Commission Report, 1930.
- Round Table Conferences, 1930-1932.
- White Paper, 1933.

Static G.K. about Government of India Act, 1935

- The Government of India Act, 1935 was given the Royal assent on 2nd August, 1935.
- The Act had 10 schedules and 321 sections.
- Part I of the act pertained to the Provincial subjects and Part II to the Federal subjects.
- The act partly came into operations in 1936 during the general elections.
- Part I, pertaining to Provincial subjects, was officially enforced on 1st April, 1937.
- Part II, pertaining to Federal subjects, could not be enforced due to the outbreak of World War II.

Salient Features of the Act

- Federation of India comprising the Indian provinces and independent states.
- Divided the British India into 11 provinces.
- Indian Council of 15 members for the Secretary of States for India was abolished.
- Secretary of State for India was given an advisory council of minimum 3 and maximum 6 members.
- Abolished diarchy at the Provincial level and established diarchy at the Federal level.
- Provincial autonomy. Provincial Governor and his minister would make laws.
- Bicameral Federal System, a Federal Assembly and Council of State.
- Central Assembly was renamed as Federal Assembly.
- Lower house or the Federal Assembly consisted of 375 seats, 250 for the representatives of British India and 125 for the representatives of Indian States.
- Upper House or the Council of State consisted of 260 seats, 156 for the representatives of British India and 104 for the representatives of the Indian States.
- Representatives of the British India were to be elected whereas the representatives of the Indian States were to be nominated by the states.
- Princely states were free to either join the Indian Federation or remain independent. Joining the federation required the signing of an instrument of accession.
- Governor-General/Viceroy was given special powers to issue ordinances and suspend the constitution if the time required.
- Defence, Finance, Foreign and Religious Affairs were kept reserved and were to be administered by the Governor-General.
- Other Federal subjects were transferred to the Federal Ministers.
- Sindh was separated from Bombay and constituted as a province.
- Orissa was separated from Bihar and constituted as a province.
- It divided the subjects in three categories, Federal, Provincial and Concurrent Subjects.
- Federal subjects were to be administered by the Federal Government only.
- Provincial subjects were to be administered by the Provincial Government only.
- Concurrent subjects were to be administered by both the governments.
- Provincial legislatures were empowered to legislate on provincial subjects and concurrent subjects provided that such laws did not conflict with the federal laws.
- Provincial governors were given special powers to maintain civil services, law and order, and take care of minorities.
- NWFP was invested with full provincial powers.
- Burma was separated from India.
- Establishment of Federal Court of India.
- Reserved Bank of India.
- Provincial Governments were to be formed on the basis of elections.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Congress Ministries, 1937 to 1939.

Background

- Government of India Act, 1935.
- Provincial Elections were held from 20th December, 1936 to January, 1937.
- Around 30 million voted in the elections.
- Results of the elections were declared in February, 1937.
- Elections were held for a total of 1585 provincial seats.
- Congress won 716 seats.
- Other groups won 760 seats.
- All-India Muslim League won 109 seats.

Congress Ministries

- On basis of majority of seats, Congress formed its government in 8 provinces in July, 1937.
- Congress had absolute majority in 5 provinces of Madras, Bihar, Orissa, United Provinces Central Provinces.
- Congress also managed to establish Government in Bombay, NWFP and Assam with coalition.
- Punjab had a coalition government of Unionist Party of Sikandar Hayat and AIML.
- Bengal had a coalition government of Krishak Praja Party of Fazlul Haq and AIML.
- Sindh government was established by the Sindh Muslim Political Party.
- Congress ministries lasted for less than two and half years from July, 1937 to November, 1939.

Anti-Muslim Initiatives of Congress Ministries

- Vande Matram as National Anthem. (Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's Novel Anand Math)
- Tricolour (white, orange, green) flag as national flag.
- Wardha Educational Scheme (One Nation, Hindu Culture, Co-Education, Music Teaching).
- Vidya Mandir Educational Scheme.
- Worship of Gandhi's Portrait.
- Hindi Language in place of Urdu.
- Cow-Protection and ban on cow slaughter.
- Ban on Azan in some areas.

Pirpur Report, 1938

- All-India Muslim League set up an eight members committee on 28th March, 1938.
- Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur was its head.
- The committee was tasked to look into the complaints of the Muslims during Congress Ministries.
- The report of this committee published on 15th November, 1938 came to be known as Pirpur Report.
- The report was based on 96 pages and divided into three portions.
- First portion made a review of communal problems.
- Second portion dealt with Congress policies, the rift of anthem Bande Matram, causes of communal riots and riots on language and culture.
- Third portion dealt with the complaints of the Muslims of Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Orissa, CP & UP.

Sharif Report, 1939

- All-India Muslim League constituted an investigation committee in Bihar.
- Barrister Syed Muhammad Sharif was its head.
- Committee was tasked to probe into the complaints of excesses against Muslims by Congress.
- Sharif Report published on 4th March, 1939 presented a deep insight into dishonesty of Congress.
- Obvious difference between the principles and practices of Congress.
- Acts of suppression and oppression against the Muslims by Congress.
- Violation of the rights of Muslims with regard to government employments by Congress.

Resignations of Congress Ministers

- World War II broke out in September, 1939.
- Viceroy, Linlithgow proclaimed India's entry in the war on British side and against Germany.
- Congress passed a resolution against the proclamation of the Viceroy.
- Viceroy had meetings with Gandhi and other Congress members but all in vain.
- Congress demanded independence and transfer of powers before helping British in the war.
- Viceroy did not make the promise of Independence.
- Congress, on 22nd October, 1939, asked its ministers to resign from their positions as a protest.
- Congress Ministers resigned from their positions between 27th October to 15th November, 1939.
- Provincial Governors took over the control of the government.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

- Quaid-e-Azam asked the Muslims to celebrate 22nd December, 1939 as the Day of Deliverance.

Lahore Resolution (Pakistan Resolution), 1940

Background

- Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address, 1930.
- Chaudhry Rehmat Ali Pamphlet "Now or Never: Are We to Live or Perish Forever?", 28th March, 1933.
- Congress victory in elections, Congress ministries, 1937-1939.
- Pirpur Report, 1938 & Sharif Report 1939.
- Karachi session of Sindh Provincial Muslim League, 1938 AIML was asked to prepare such constitutional proposals that would give full autonomy to Muslim majority provinces.
- Working Committee and Council of AIML met and decided to present a demand for separate Muslim state.
- Quaid-e-Azam met and informed Viceroy Linlithgow that AIML would demand a separate Muslim state in its Lahore session.
- Leader of Khaksar Movement, Haji Inayatullah Mashriqi, was to give a speech during Lahore session.

Khaksar Tragedy, March, 1940

- Government of Punjab, outlawed paramilitary groups and banned wearing military like uniforms and parading.
- Khaksar Movement activists started to parade their particular military liked uniform on 19th March.
- A clash took place between the activist and police at Bhati Gate Lahore, 50 activists were killed.
- Haji Inayatullah Mashriqi was arrested.
- Unionist Party head, Sikandar Hayat Khan, in view of the opportunity, approach Sir Zafarullah Khan and Khan Sahib Kulli Khan, to convince Quaid-e-Azam to postpone the Lahore session.
- Reception Committee under Sir Shah Nawaz Mandot continued arrangements for Lahore session.
- Quaid-e-Azam reached Lahore via train on March, 21 and went to Mayo Hospital to enquire after the injured Khaksars.

Static G.K. about Lahore Session and Lahore Resolution

- The annual session of AIML at Lahore was scheduled be held on 22nd to 24th March, 1940.
- Inaugural session was held on 22nd March at 03:00 P.M.
- Arrangements were made for 60,000 people.
- Admission to the session was through paid tickets ranging from Rs. 100 to 8 annas.
- According to Government of Punjab, 25,000 people attended the session.
- Others estimated that 50,000 people attended the session.
- Quaid-e-Azam was the president of the session and delivered his presidential speech.
- A.K. Fazlul Haq (Tiger of Bengal) presented the historic resolution on 23rd March, 1940 which came to be known as the Lahore Resolution (Pakistan Resolution).
- The resolution was approved on 24th March, 1940.
- The resolution demanded a separate homeland for the Muslims of India.
- Name of Pakistan was not mentioned in the resolution.
- The resolution consisted 400 words and 4 paragraphs.
- The resolution was seconded by the followings:
 - Chaudhry Khaliq-uz-Zaman, East Bengal
 - Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Punjab
 - Sir Abdoolah Haroon, Sindh
 - Sardar Aurangzeb Khan, NWFP
 - Qazi Muhammad Essa, Balochistan
 - Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, Meerut, UP
 - Amjadi Bano Begum (Wife of Muhammad Ali Juhar)

Quaid-e-Azam and Lahore Session

- In his presidential address to the session Quaid-e-Azam expressed the following:

"The Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, social customs, literatures. They neither intermarry nor inter-dine together, and, indeed, they belong to two different civilizations which are based on conflicting ideas and conceptions. Their aspects of life are different. It is quite clear that Hindus and Musalmans derive their inspirations from different sources of history. They have different epics, different heroes, different episodes. Very often the hero of one is the foe of the other and, likewise, their victories and defeats overlap. To yoke together two such nations under a single

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state, one as numerical minority and the other as a majority, must lead to growing discontent and final destruction of any fabric that may be so built up for the government of such a state. Musalmans are a nation according to any definition of the nationhood. Thus, they must have their separate homeland.

Hindu Reaction

- Hindu Press termed the Lahore Resolution as Pakistan Resolution.
- Hindu Press (Daily Tribune, Lahore) wrote "Pakistan scheme is unacceptable and horrible".
- Hindu Press and leaders termed Lahore Resolution a British policy of divide and rule.
- Gandhi wrote in his newspaper (Harijan) "I think, Muslims would not accept the idea of partition. The Two-Nation Theory is a lie."
- Abul Kalam Azad said, "I must confess that the very term Pakistan goes against my grain. It suggests that some portions of the world are pure while other are impure. Such a division of territories into pure and impure is un-Islamic."

Was Lahore Resolution a British Conspiracy?

- No, Lahore Resolution was not a British Conspiracy because;
- *"I do not attach too much importance to Jinnah's demand for the carving out of Indian into an indefinite number of so called 'Dominions'. (The then Viceroy of India Linlithgow).*
- *"I shall be bound to express my dissent from the proposal." (The then Secretary of State India Zetland).*
- *"I was a great believer in united India." (Viceroy Louis Mountbatten)*

Significance of Lahore Resolution

- Infused the sense of identity as a separate nation in the common Muslims.
- Muslims committed to the establishment of an independent state.
- Muslim political movement in Indian turned into Pakistan Movement.
- Popularized the All-India Muslim League amongst the common Muslims.
- Resulted in the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

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August Offer, 1940

Background

- World War II, 1st September, 1939.
- Congress's consistent demands for independence.
- Quaid-e-Azam suggested the extension of Viceroy's Executive Council and War Council.
- Quaid-e-Azam requested the Viceroy to assure that no interim or final constitution without the approval of AIML will be imposed in India.
- Lahore Resolution, March, 1940.

August Offer, 1940

- Viceroy, Linlithgow issued a White Paper called "August Offer, 1940" on 8th August, 1940.
- August Offer provided the followings if the Indian parties cooperated with Viceroy during the War:
 - *An all-inclusive & Indian only constituent assembly for India after the end of World War II.*
 - *Constituent assembly would be tasked to frame the future constitution of Dominion India.*
 - *Viceroy's Executive Council would be extended and include more Indians than Britishers.*
 - *A War Advisory Council of Viceroy would be established and it will also include Indians.*
 - *Rights of minorities would be protected.*
 - *Power would not be transferred to any such system of Government whose authority was denied by large and powerful elements in India.*
- AIML rejected August Offer, reiterated Lahore Resolution and demanded partition of India.
- Congress president Abul Kalam Azad refused August Offer and even refused to talk with the Govt.

Crips Mission, 1942

Background

- World War, II.
- Rejection of August Offer, 1940.
- Japan joined World War, II on German side on 22nd September, 1940.
- Japan proved successful in conquering the British colonies.
- Singapore fell to Japan on 15th February, 1942.
- Next possible targets of Japan were British Burma and British India.

Crips Mission to India

- Sensing the critical situation, British Government sent a mission to India, headed by Stafford Crips.
- Crips arrived in Delhi on 22nd March, 1942.
- Crips met with Quaid-e-Azam, Jawaharlal Nehru, Abul Kalam Azam, Sikandar Hayat, Fazlul Haq and B.R. Ambedkar.

Crips Proposal

- Complete Independence and Dominion Status for India after the end of World War II.
- New Indian Dominion, having complete internal autonomy, would be associated with U.K. and other Dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown.
- After the war, an all-inclusive constituent assembly would be formed.
- Constituent assembly would be tasked to frame the future constitution.
- Members of assembly would be elected on the basis of proportional representation by the members of the lower house of provincial assemblies.
- Independent Indian states would also be represented in the proposed assembly.
- The constitution prepared by the proposed assembly would be acceptable to the British Government.
- A treaty would be concluded between the Government and the proposed assembly.
- It would resolve all the issues and problems that would crop up at the time of the transfer of powers to the Indian people.
- Provinces would be free to keep themselves away from the proposed Indian Union.
- During the intervening period, from now to the framing of new constitution, British Government must bear the responsibility for the control of defence of India.

Congress, Muslim League & Crips Mission

- Congress rejected the Crips Mission due to dominion status, seceding clause and other reasons.
- Gandhi termed Crips proposals "post-dated cheque" as everything was conditioned to the end of War.
- All-India Muslim League rejected the Crips Mission as it did not provide anything for a separate homeland "Pakistan" for the Muslims.
- Sir Stafford Crips returned to England on 12th April, 1942 and the Crips Mission failed.

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Wavell Plan/ Simla Conference, 1945

Background

- Quit India Movement of Congress and demand for independence of India.
- All-India Muslim League persistent demand of Pakistan.
- Political and constitutional deadlock between Congress and AIML.
- Famine in Bengal, 1943.
- Viceroy Wavell visited London in May, 1945 and met with L.S Amery, the Secretary of State for India.

Wavell Plan, 1945

- On 14th June, 1945 Viceroy Wavell in India and Secretary of State for India L.S Amery in the House of Commons in London announced simultaneously that the Governor-General's Executive Council would be reorganized.
- The following proposals presented by Viceroy Wavell came to be known as Wavell Plan:
 - Executive Council of Viceroy of India would be reconstituted.
 - The council would have 14 members.
 - All the members of the council would be Indians.
 - Only the Viceroy/Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief would be Britishers.
 - Hindu and Muslims would have equal representation in the council (5 Hindus & 5 Muslims).
 - Sikh and depressed class would also have representation in the council.
 - Viceroy would have Veto Power.
 - A meeting of all the party leaders and deputy leaders, provincial chief ministers, ex-chief ministers, and other representatives would be called at Simla to discuss the proposals of the Wavell Plan.

Simla Conference, 1945

- Simla Conference was held on 25th June, 1945 at the Viceregal in Simla.
- Around 21 political leaders, including Gandhi and Quaid-e-Azam, were invited for Simla Conference.
- All, except Gandhi, attended Simla Conference.
- Viceroy Wavell asked main parties to submit their nominations, from which Viceroy Wavell would select members for his executive council.
- Quaid-e-Azam stressed that all the Muslim members of the executive council should be nominated by All-India Muslim League.
- Abul Kalam Azad argued that Congress should be allowed to nominate two Muslim members.
- Due to the deadlock between Congress and All-India Muslim League, Viceroy Wavell drew up his own list of 14 Indian members.
- Wavell's list included 4 members from Muslim League and one from Unionist Party of Sikandar Hayat.
- Quaid-e-Azam did not approve the list of Viceroy.
- Simla Conference and Wavell Plan were declared as failures on 14th July, 1945.
- Viceroy took the responsibility of failure.
- British Press blamed Quaid-e-Azam for the failure of Wavell Plan and Simla Conference.

Aftermath

- Congress and AIML demanded fresh elections in India.
- Government announced on 21st August, 1945 that the elections would be held in winters, 1945-46.
- Central or the Federal Legislative Assembly elections were held in December, 1945.
- All-India Muslim League won all 30 seats reserved for the Muslims at the central level.
- Provincial Assembly elections were held on 22nd February, 1946.
- All-India Muslim League won 428 out of 492 Muslim reserved seats at the Provincial level.
- AIML emerged as the sole representative of the Muslims of India.

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Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946

Background

- Clement Attlee replaced Winston Churchill as the new PM of Britain in July, 1945.
- World War II, came to an end on 2nd September, 1945 with lots of economic effects on Britain.
- Provincial and Central Elections in India, 1945-46.
- Need for the establishment of a constituent assembly and cabinet for interim government in India.
- Mutiny in Royal Navy on 18th February, 1946.
- Political, Constitutional and Executive crisis in India.
- On 19th February, 1946, Secretary of State for India, Frederick Pethick Lawrence announced that the British Government intends to appoint a Cabinet Mission in order to solve the political tangle in India.

Cabinet Mission

- On 15th March, 1946, British PM Clement Attlee appointed Cabinet Mission with following members:
 - Frederick Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India
 - Stafford Cripps, President of Board of Trade
 - Albert Victor Alexander, Minister of Defence
- Cabinet Mission reached Karachi on 23rd March, 1946 and then to Delhi on 24th March, 1946.
- The mission had meetings with political leaders, provincial Chief Ministers, opposition leaders, etc.
- The mission met with Congress president on 3rd April, 1946.
- Quaid-e-Azam met with the mission and Viceroy Wavell on 4th April 1946.
- In the second meeting with Quaid-e-Azam on 16th April, 1946, the mission told him that partition is not possible.
- Congress and AIML had a conference with the mission at Simla from 5th May to 15th May, 1946.
- Both parties presented their constitutional problems to the mission but could not reach an agreement.
- Due to the political deadlock, Cabinet Mission announced its own plan on 16th May, 1946.

Short Term Plan of Cabinet Mission

- An interim government would be set up and all the powers and portfolios, including defence, would be transferred to the Indian leaders who would have the full confidence of the Indian people.

Long Term Plan of Cabinet Mission

- India will not be divided.
- There would be a union of India based on British Indian Provinces and Indian States.
- Provinces would be divided in three groups:

GROUP A	GROUP B	GROUP C
Madras, Bombay, UP, Bihar, CP and Orrisa	Punjab, NWFP, Sindh, Balochistan	Bengal and Assam

- Each province would make its own constitution and then the constitution of the concerned group.
- All groups will then make the constitution of the Indian Union.
- Defence, Communication and Foreign Affairs would be the subjects of Indian Union.
- All other subjects would be under the control of provinces and their concerned groups.
- Any province would free to separate from its current proposed group and join another group after ten years.
- The Cabinet Mission Plan must be accepted or rejected in its totality.
- The one who will accept the full plan, would form the interim government in India.

Reaction of Congress and All-India Muslim League

- Congress accepted the long-term plan but rejected the short-term plan of Cabinet Mission.
- All-India Muslim League accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan in its totality.

Efforts for Formation of Interim Government in India, 1946

- Congress had rejected the short-term plan of Cabinet Mission and AIML had accepted it in totality.
- The Viceroy should have invited AIML to form the Govt. but Viceroy started to convince the Congress.
- Viceroy proposed a 12 members cabinet with 5 Hindus, 5 Muslims and 2 minorities would be formed.
- Congress wanted to nominate a non-AIML Muslim member but AIML rejected the demand.

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- Viceroy then presented his own formula of 14 members cabinet with 6 Congress, 5 AIML, 3 minorities.
- Nehru became the president of Congress and gave his own interpretation of the Cabinet Mission Plan.
- Nehru stated the Congress is free from all obligations and would amend the Cabinet Mission Plan clauses on the basis of majority.
- AIML withdraw from the Cabinet Mission Plan on 27th July, 1946, stating that Viceroy had betrayed.
- On 10th August, 1946, Nehru as the president of congress accepted the invitation to form interim Govt.
- Muslim League refused to join the interim government formed by Nehru.
- Viceroy invited Jawaharlal Nehru to form the interim Government on 16th August, 1946.

Direct Action

- In AIML Council Session held in Bombay, Quaid-e-Azam called Muslims for Direct Action and return all the Government titles for achievement of Pakistan.
- Direct Action Day started on 16th August, 1946.
- Communal riots started in various parts of India and as many as 6000 Muslims were killed in these riots.
- Viceroy started talks with Quaid-e-Azam to convince him to join the Government.
- Quaid-e-Azam put several conditions before Viceroy prior to joining the Government.
- Most important condition was "Joining the Govt. does not mean the AIML has given up its goal of Pakistan."
- AIML joined the interim government on 26th October, 1946 with following members:
 1. Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, **Finance Minister**
 2. Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar, **Commerce Minister**
 3. Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, **Communication Minister**
 4. Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, **Health Minister**
 5. Jogendra Nath Mandal, **Law Minister**

Aftermath of Cabinet Mission Plan

- Many Muslims were killed in the Bihar and some Congress ministers were involved in the actions.
- Viceroy Wavell fixed the inaugural session of the constituent assembly on 9th December, 1946.
- Muslim League boycotted the inaugural session because congress had not accepted the whole of the Cabinet Mission Plan.
- PM Clement Attlee called Quaid-e-Azam, Nehru, Liaqat Ali Khan and Baldev Singh, along with Viceroy Wavell to London but they could not reach a solution.
- British Government announced that an assembly, which is opposed by a section of India, could not function properly.
- Despite the boycott of AIML, assembly session was held on 9th December, 1946.
- Powers could not be transferred to the assembly due the absence of All India Muslim League.
- During the Karachi session of AIML Working Committee, Quaid-e-Azam said that since Congress did not accept the whole Cabinet Mission Plan, it is responsible for the failure of the plan and the assembly session held by congress are not lawful.
- Nehru requested the Viceroy that either AIML be asked to attend the assembly session or resign from the assembly but Viceroy did not agree with him.
- Cabinet Mission Plan proved to be a failure.

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3rd June Plan (Mountbatten Plan/ Partition Plan), 1947

Background

- On 20th February, 1947, PM Clement Attlee announced that British would leave India in June, 1948.
- PM Attlee said if the Indians did not reach a consensus with regard to the assembly, Government would transfer the powers to a central body of its choice or to the provincial bodies directly.
- PM Attlee also replaced Viceroy Wavell with last Viceroy of India Louis Mountbatten.
- First budget of interim government and last budget of united India was presented by the Finance Minister, Nawab Liaqat Ali Khan.
- Congress, especially the Home Minister Vallabhbhai Patel, was not happy with the budget.
- Vallabhbhai Patel, who was extremely against the idea of Pakistan, became a proponent of Pakistan.
- Later, Jawaharlal Nehru also stated that if AIML does not agree anything less than Pakistan, it may have it.
- On 22nd March, 1947, Louis Mountbatten took the charge as the last Viceroy of India.
- Mountbatten found India in the grip of communal war and central cabinet divided.
- He was asked to either transfer the powers to the assembly of India or find another solution.
- Mountbatten had meetings with all political leaders but could not solve the constitutional crisis.
- Mountbatten created his own plan which aimed at dividing the British India into India and Pakistan.
- The plan was sent to England on 2nd May, 1947 for approval.
- After the approval of British Parliament, Mountbatten announced the plan on 3rd June, 1947.

Important Points of the Mountbatten Plan/ 3rd June, Plan, 1947

- The provincial assemblies of Bengal and Punjab would call two sessions, one session for Muslims and one for Hindus. They would decide whether their provinces be partitioned or not.
- In case of partition, a commission would be appointed to partition the provinces on account of majority of population in the areas and other factors.
- Sindh assembly would decide in a special assembly session whether to remain the part of India or Pakistan.
- Referendum would be held in NWFP and Sylhet district of Assam.
- British Balochistan's Shahi Jirga and Quetta Municipality would decide their future.
- Indian States would be free to decide their future.
- New born states would be free to remain the part of British Commonwealth or opt complete independence.

Aftermath of 3rd June, Plan

- The assembly of Bengal voted 126 to 90 in favour of joining Pakistan.
- Muslim Majority areas voted 106 to 35 against the partition of Bengal.
- Non-Muslim Majority areas voted 58 to 21 in favour of partition of Bengal.
- The assembly of Punjab voted 91 to 77 in favour joining Pakistan.
- Muslim majority areas voted 69 to 27 against the partition of Punjab.
- Non-Muslim Majority areas voted 50 to 22 in favour of partition of Punjab.
- Sindh assembly on 26th June, 1947 voted 30 to 20 in favour of joining Pakistan.
- Shahi Jirga and Quetta Municipality unanimously decided to join Pakistan.
- NWFP voted 289,244 to 2,874 in favour of joining Pakistan.
- Sylhet district of Assam also decided to join East Bengal (East Pakistan).

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Independence Act, 1947

Background

- 3rd June, Plan and its acceptance by INC and AIML.
- When the votes and referendum were being held in Bengal, Punjab, Sindh and NWFP, British Government was preparing the Independence Act of India.
- When ready, the plan was shown to the Indian leaders.
- PM Clement Attlee introduced the independence act bill in the House of Commons on 4th July, 1947.
- House of Commons passed the act bill on 15th July, 1947.
- House of Lords passed the act bill on 16th July, 1947.
- Royal approval to the act bill was given on 18th July, 1947.

Independence Act, 1947

- The act would come into force on 15th August, 1947.
- British India would be divided into two independent countries India and Pakistan.
- A boundary commission would be appointed to partition the areas if required.
- British Government would have no control over the affairs of the independent countries.
- Governor-Generals of India and Pakistan would have the power to modify or adopt the Government of India Act, 1935 till 31st May, 1948.
- After 31st May, their constituent assemblies would be free to adopt the Government of India Act, 1935, modify it or frame their own constitution.
- Indian States would be free from the authority of the British Crown.
- Office of the Secretary of States for India would be abolished.

Aftermath

- Quaid-e-Azam left India and flew to Karachi on 7th August, 1947.
- The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan met at Karachi on 10th August, 1947.
- Quaid-e-Azam was elected as the president of the constituent assembly on 11th August, 1947.
- Mountbatten came to Karachi on 13th August and addressed the constituent assembly on 14th August, 1947 and transferred the necessary powers to the constituent assembly of Pakistan.
- Quaid-e-Azam took the oath as the Governor-General of Pakistan on 15th August, 1947.

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The Radcliff Award, 1947

Background

- 3rd June Plan, 1947.
- The Independence Act, 1947.
- Two separated boundary commissions were appointed for Bengal and Punjab.
- A British Lawyer, Sir Cyril Radcliff, was appointed as the Chairman of the boundary commissions.
- Cyril Radcliff was authorized to announce his own decision if the boundary the commissions failed.
- Cyril Radcliff reached India on 8th July, 1947.
- 2 Separate boundary commissions were appointed, each having 4 members and Radcliff as Chairman.

Punjab Boundary Commission

- Cyril Radcliff, Chairman
- Justice Din Muhammad
- Justice Muhammad Munir
- Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan
- Justice Teja Singh

Bengal Boundary Commission

- Cyril Radcliff, Chairman
- Justice Sheikh Abdur Rehman
- Justice Abu Saleh Muhammad Akram
- Justice Charu Chandra Biswas
- Justice Bijan Kumar Mukherji

Injustice with Pakistan

- Radcliff Award was announced on 17th August, 1947.
- Gurdaspur, Jullundur, Ferozpur and Ambala were given to India despite the fact that the majority of population was Muslim.
- Allocation of Gurdaspur to India connected it to Kashmir.
- At first, Ferozpur and Zira Tehsils were awarded to Pakistan but later the plan was changed and they were awarded to India.

Quaid-e-Azam and Radcliff Award

"We have been squeezed in as much as it was possible, and the least possible blow we have received was the Award. It is an unjust, incomprehensible and even perverse award."

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Initial Problems of Pakistan

Injustice in the Demarcation of Boundaries

- Gurdaspur, Jullundur, Ferozpur and Ambala were given to India despite the fact that the majority of population was Muslim.
- Allocation of Gurdaspur to India connected it to Kashmir.
- At first, Ferozpur and Zira Tehsils were awarded to Pakistan but later the plan was changed and they were awarded to India.

Division of Assets

- Pakistan was to receive a total of 75 crores but it only received 20 crores.
- Pakistan also faced injustices in the division of military assets and other things.

Refugees and Their Settlement

- Around 50 65 lac people migrated to Pakistan after the partition.
- Pakistan was economically weak so it became a challenge for the country to settle the refugees
- Around 5 lac refugees were killed by Hindus and Sikhs during the migration.

Forceful Annexation of Princely States and War with India

- Junagadh which joined Pakistan was invaded by India on 9th November, 1947.
- India invaded Hyderabad on 13th September, 1948.
- India convinced the Hindu ruler of Kashmir Hari Singh to sign an instrument of accession to India on 26th October, 1947.
- Kashmir issue caused first Indo-Pak war from October, 1947 to January, 1949.

Lack of Constitution

- After the Independence, India and Pakistan modified the Government of India Act, 1935 and used it as their working constitution.
- India made and enforced its own constitution on 26th January, 1950 but Pakistan lacked its own constitution till 1956.

Water Crisis

- During the first Indo-Pak war, India stopped the water of eastern rivers Ravi, Beas and Sutlej to Pakistan on 1st April, 1948.

Death of Main Leaders

- Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah died on 11th September, 1948.
- Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated in Company Park (Liaquat National Bagh), Rawalpindi on 16th October, 1951 by a person namely Syed Akbar.

Lack of Capital

- After independence, Pakistan had no developed city to make it its capital.
- Karachi was chosen to be the Capital but it was also not well developed.
- Islamabad was chosen to be the new capital in 1960, started to function as capital in 1963 and was officially declared capital in 1967.

Lack of National Language

- Pakistan had no national language till 1956.
- Even in 1956 two languages, Bengali and Urdu, were chosen as National Languages.

Lack of Organized Central Government

- Pakistan, initially, lacked an organized central government.
- Punjab and Bengal were not organized and Kalat issue was on its peak.
- In NWFP, Ghaffar Khan was a challenge for Pakistan.

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Era of Governor-Generalship in Pakistan, 1947-1956

Quaid-e-Azam's Governor-Generalship

- Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the first Governor-General of Pakistan.
- He took the office of Governor-General on 15th August, 1947.
- He remained the Governor-General till his death on 11th September, 1948.
- During this period Pakistan fought first Indo-Pak War in 1947 on Kashmir.
- First constituent assembly of Pakistan was constituted under the leadership of Liaqat Ali Khan.
- In the 1945-46 elections of united India, 69 members were elected from the areas of Pakistan.
- First constituent assembly of Pakistan had same 69 members.
- When Bhawalpur and Kalat joined Pakistan, constituent assembly was increased to 79.
- Liaqat Ali Khan was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan under the Governor-Generalship of Quaid-e-Azam.
- Pakistan joined United Nations on 30th September, 1947 under the Governor-Generalship of Quaid-e-Azam.
- Newly born Pakistan announced a foreign policy of neutrality which remained intact till 1953.

Khwaja Nazim Uddin's Governor-Generalship

- Khwaja Nazim Uddin was the second Governor-General of Pakistan.
- He took the office of Governor-General on 14th September, 1948.
- He remained in office till 17th October, 1951.
- Public Representative Offices Disqualification Act (PRODA) was passed on 14th January, 1949.
- Pakistan passed Objective Resolution on 12th March, 1949 for the framing of constitution.
- Pakistan indicated to join the America's Capitalist block of international politics in 1951 when PM Liaqat Ali Khan visited USA from 3rd May to 26th May, 1951.
- Khwaja Nazimuddin resigned as Governor-General and became the second Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1951 after the assassination of Liaqat Ali Khan.

Malik Ghulam Muhammad's Governor-Generalship

- Bureaucrat Malik Ghulam Muhammad was the third Governor-General of Pakistan.
- He took office of Governor General on 19th October, 1951.
- He remained in the office till 05th October, 1955.
- Khawaja Nazimuddin became Prime Minister of Pakistan on 19th October, 1951.
- Pakistan faced political instability during the Governor-Generalship of Ghulam Muhammad.
- Proponents of Bengali Language were killed.
- Mini-Martial Law was imposed in Lahore on 06th March, 1953 to suppress the Tehreek-e-Khatam-e-Nabuwat against Sir Zafarullah Khan.
- He dismissed PM Khwaja Nazim Uddin on 17th April, 1953.
- He appointed Muhammad Ali Bogra as PM who gave his Bogra formula in October, 1953.

BOGRA FORMULA				
S#	Unit	Upper House	Lower House	Total
1	East Pakistan	10	165	175
2	Punjab	10	75	85
3	Sindh	10	19	29
4	NWFP	10	24	34
5	Balochistan	10	17	27
Total		50	300	350

- During this time, Pakistan officially joined US block of politics by signing the Mutual Defence Assistance Agree on 19th May, 1954.

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- Sir Zafarullah Khan, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, signed the military alliance of Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) on 9th September, 1954. **(US, France, UK, New Zealand, Australia, Philippines, Pakistan, Thailand)** which was ratified by Government in January, 1955.
- During this period, Muhammad Ali Bogra gave the idea of One Unit on 22nd October, 1954.
- Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the first constituent assembly of Pakistan on 24th October, 1954.
- In August, 1955, health condition of Malik Ghulam Muhammad deteriorated and Iskandar Mirza became the acting Governor-General.
- Iskandar Mirza dismissed PM Muhammad Ali Bogra in August, 1955 and appointed Chaudhary Muhammad Ali as the new Prime Minister.
- Pakistan also joined Baghdad Pact (METO) on 23rd September, 1955, later renamed as Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) when Iraq withdrew. **(UK, Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Pakistan "US signed agreements with each country in this pact")**
- It was Ghulam who brought army into civil government by appointing Army Chief Ayub Khan as Minister of Defence for Pakistan.
- Ghulam Muhammad was sent on medical leave and then forced to resign as Governor-General

Iskandar Mirza's Governor-Generalship

- General (R) Iskandar Mirza was the fourth and last Governor-General of Pakistan.
- He became acting Governor-General on 07th August, 1955.
- He took the office of Governor-General on 06th October, 1955.
- He served as the Governor-General of Pakistan till 22nd March, 1956.
- During this period, PM Chaudhry Muhammad Ali implemented One Unit system in Pakistan on 14th October, 1955.
- During this period, Pakistan completed constitution which was enforced on 23rd March, 1956.
- The position of Governor-General was abolished and Iskandar Mirza became first president.
- Iskandar Mirza dismissed PM Muhammad Ali on 12th September, 1956 and appointed Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy.
- Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy was dismissed on 18th October, 1957 and I.I Chundrigar was appointed as PM.
- Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar was dismissed on 16th December, 1957 and Malik Feroz Khan Noon was appointed as PM.
- Feroz Khan Noon purchased Gwadar for Pakistan from Oman.
- On 07th October, 1958, government of Feroz Khan Noon was ended with the proclamation of First National Level Martial Law in Pakistan.
- First constitution of country was suspended and Ayub Khan was appointed as Chief Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan.
- Ayub Khan forced Iskandar Mirza to resign and took the charge of country on 27th October, 1958 and Pakistan came under the full military rule.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Era of Field Marshal Ayub Khan (1958-69)

Introduction

- Ayub Khan was the first native Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army.
- Ayub Khan forced president Iskandar Mirza to resign and leave Pakistan for London.
- Ayub Khan took the full charge of the country on 27th October, 1958.

Political Reforms

- PRODA act was replaced with Public Offices Disqualification Order (PODO) in March, 1959.
- Ayub Khan also introduced Elected Bodies Disqualification Order (EBDO) in August, 1959.

Legal Reforms

- The Muslim Family Laws Ordinance of Pakistan, 2nd March, 1961.
- Press and Publication Ordinance, April, 1961.

Constitutional Reforms

- Basic Democracy System (BDS) was introduced on 27th October, 1959.
- Initially basic democrats (councilors) were 80,000 later increased to 120,000.
- Ayub Khan gave the presidential constitution of 1962 on 1st March, 1962 which came into effect on 8th June, 1962.
- Republic of Pakistan (secular state).
- Presidential Form of Government.
- Presidential Elections between Ayub Khan and Fatima Jinnah on 2nd January, 1965.
- Ayub Khan won with 49,951 votes against Fatima Jinnah's 28,691 votes.
- During this time, single house or unitary system was in Pakistan.

Foreign Policy & Treaties

- Ayub Khan had a pro-American foreign policy.
- Visited USA and address US Congress requested for economic and military aid.
- Indus Basin Treaty, 19th September, 1960, Karachi. Ayub Khan-Jawaharlal Nehru-World Bank.
 - Pakistan concluded Sino-Pakistan Border Agree on 2nd March, 1963.
 - Regional Cooperation Development (RCD), 21st July, 1964. (Iran-Pakistan-Turkey).
 - Pakistan fought and won the second war against India from 06th to 23rd September, 1965.
 - Ayub Khan concluded Tashkent Declaration with Indian PM Lal Bahadur Shastri on 10th January, 1966.
 - Pakistanis were not happy with Tashkent Declaration.

Economic and other Development Reforms

- Islamabad was chosen as new capital on 1st August, 1960 and Rawalpindi was made temporary capital in 1960.
- Islamabad unofficially started to function as capital in 1963.
- Islamabad was officially declared as the capital of Pakistan on 14th August, 1967.
- Space Programme of Pakistan, 1961.
- PTV Lahore, 25th November, 1964.
- Islamabad University, later Quaid-e-Azam University, 1967.
- Mangla Dam, Jhelum River, Mirpur District, AJK, 1962 to 1967.
- Tarbela Dam construction, Indus River, Haripur KPK, began in 1968 with US and World Bank.
- Ayub Khan is also credited for the establishment of Cotton Industry Faisalabad, Heavy Machinery & Fan Industry, Gujrat and Sport Industry, Sialkot.
- Industrialization progressed at the rate of 09 percent.
- Production or manufacture growth rate was 08 percent.
- Pakistan was following capitalist policy which encouraged private sector.
- Agriculture reforms limited land ownership to 500 acres irrigated and 1000 non-irrigated.
- Annual GDP growth reached 06 percent.

Important Events in Pakistan in the Era of Field Marshal Ayub Khan

- Tashkent Declaration is considered to be starting point of Ayub Khan downfall.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

- Opposition Leaders of East Pakistan called a National Conference on 6th Feb, 1966.
- Since East Pakistan was ignored by Ayub Khan, Sheikh Mujeeb presented his six points on 5th Feb, 1966.
 1. *The Constitution should provide for a Federation of Pakistan in its true sense based on the Lahore Resolution, and the parliamentary form of government with supremacy of a Legislature directly elected on the basis of universal adult franchise.*
 2. *The federal government should deal with only two subjects: Defence and Foreign Affairs, and all other residual subjects should be vested in the federating states.*
 3. *Two separate but freely convertible currencies for the two wings should be introduced; or if this is not feasible, there should be one currency for the whole country, but effective constitutional provisions should be introduced to stop the flight of capital from East to West Pakistan. Furthermore, a separate Banking Reserve should be established and separate fiscal and monetary policy be adopted for East Pakistan.*
 4. *The power of taxation and revenue collection should be vested in the federating units and the federal centre would have no such power. The federation would be entitled to a share in the state taxes to meet its expenditures.*
 5. *There should be two separate accounts for the foreign exchange earnings of the two wings; the foreign exchange requirements of the federal government should be met by the two wings equally or in a ratio to be fixed; indigenous products should move free of duty between the two wings, and the constitution should empower the units to establish trade links with foreign countries.*
 6. *East Pakistan should have a separate military or paramilitary force, and Navy headquarters should be in East Pakistan.*
- Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who was the Foreign Minister of Ayub Khan, campaigned against him.
- Z.A. Bhutto formed Pakistan Peoples Party on 30th November, 1967.
- Terheek-e-Bahali Jamhoriyat, Pakistan Democratic Movement (PDM), 1967.
- Protests against Ayub Khan and shortage of sugar from the markets.
- Roundtable Conferences 17th Feb, 1969 and 10th March, 1969. Both failed.
- Ayub Khan transferred the power to General Yahya Khan on 25th March, 1969.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Era of General Yahya Khan (1969-71)

Introduction

- General Yahya Khan took the charge of country as President of Pakistan on 25th March, 1969.
- Yahya Khan imposed second national level martial on the same date and became Chief Martial Law Administrator of the country.
- National and Provincial Assemblies were dissolved.

Constitutional Reforms

- 1962 constitution was suspended.
- Legal Framework Order (LFO) on 30th March, 1970.
- Abolished One Unit System on 1st July, 1970 and restored four provinces.
- National assembly was to have 313 total seats.
- People were given the right to vote directly and age of voter was set 21 years.
- Provinces were to get seats in national assembly according to their populations.
- 13 seats were reserved for women and they were also allowed to contest on general seats.
- On 28th November, 1969 Gen Yahya promised to hold elections for the National Assembly on 5th October, 1970.
- First General Elections of Pakistan were held on 7th December, 1970.

Foreign Policy

- Foreign policy mostly remained pro-American.
- Pakistan joined Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) in September, 1969.
- Due to internal crisis Yahya Khan could not develop a new foreign policy.

Important Events in Pakistan in the Era of Yahya Khan

- Awami League won 160 general and 7 Women seats out of total 169 seats of East Pakistan.
- PPP won 81 general and 5 women seats out of total 144 seats of West Pakistan.
- Sheikh Mujeeb demanded for the transfer of power but Z.A. Bhutto and Yahya did not.
- Sheikh Mujeeb started Non-Cooperation Movement in March 1971.
- Yahya Khan appointed General Tikka Khan as Governor of East Pakistan who used force.
- Sheikh Mujeeb announced parallel government for which he was arrested.
- General Yahya launched military operation Searchlight in East Pakistan.
- With the help of India Mukti Bahini (Freedom Organization) started to fight Pakistan Army.
- At the end Dhaka fell to Indian Army on 16th December, 1971 and East Pakistan broke from Pakistan.
- Fell of Dhaka brought the end of Yahya's rule and Z.A. Bhutto became the president of the country on 20th December, 1971.

The separation of East Pakistan was not a negation of "Two Nation Theory?"

Since the partition of East Pakistan involved other factors instead of "Two Nation Theory," it cannot be regarded as its negation.

Negligence of East Pakistan:

- East Pakistan contributed to around 70 per cent in Pakistan's overall economy due to its production and export of Jute.
- Almost all the heads of army, navy and air force were from West Pakistan.
- The foreign aid received by the country was mostly used in West Pakistan.
- Bengali constituted only 1 per cent in Pakistan's army in 1947 and by 1960s their number went up to only 7 per cent.
- Bengali constituted only 24 per cent of Pakistan's total bureaucracy. In 1966, only 27,648 government officials out of a total 114,302 belonged to East Pakistan.
- Similarly, the funds for 1970 cyclone in East Pakistan were diverted to West Pakistan.

Unwillingness of the military to share power with Bengali:

- Iskandar Mirza and Bhutto were not willing to share power with Bengali because it would have reduced their influence keeping in view the huge population of East Pakistan.
- The military abrogated the constitution of 1956 because it would have brought East Pakistan's rule in the country.
- General Ayub Khan occupied the rein of the country and prevented holding general elections based on 1956 constitution.
- General Ayub Khan handed over government to Yahya Khan because Fazlul Qadir speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan at that time was from East Pakistan and he did not wish to transfer him the powers as per constitution.
- Instead of accepting the demands of East Pakistan, General Yahya Khan launched operation "Search Light" to suppress the "Non-Obedience Movement", which failed owing to the direct intervention of India and resulted in the independence of East Pakistan.

Unable to reach on an agreed constitution:

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- Mujibur Rehman put forwarded his six demands to be included in the constitution. Both the leaders failed to reach on an agreement. As a result, Mujib launched a "Non-Obedience Movement" in East Pakistan, which turned into a separatist movement.
- Had the civilian leaders reached an agreement on the constitution, East Pakistan would have not disintegrated.

Intervention of India:

- India directly and indirectly involved in the East Pakistan crisis to divide the country into two parts in the following ways:
- India closed the airspace for Pakistan's airlines to cut off the movement of soldiers in East Pakistan and isolate the military, which was busy in the operation "Search Light" inside Dhaka.
- India supported Mukti Bahini translates as freedom fighters, to launch a resistance movement against Pakistan's military.
- Indian forces also intervened and targeted Pakistan's army. Mukti Bahini assisted them.
- Pakistan protested on 21 November that India "without a declaration of war, has launched an all-out offensive."
- The intervention of India led to the surrender of Pakistan's military and separation of East Pakistan.

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FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Era of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto – First Elected Prime Minister of Pakistan (1971-77)

Introduction

- Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took the charge of the country on 20th December, 1971.
- He was both the president and first civil chief martial law administrator.
- He remained in power till 4th July, 1977.

Constitutional Reforms

- The Government of Bhutto gave Pakistan the constitution of 1973 which introduced bicameral system.
- Z.A. Bhutto became the first elected Prime Minister of Pakistan on 14th August, 1973.
- National Identity Cards were issued to Pakistanis.
- Seven amendments were made in the constitution.
- Bangladesh was recognized and first amendment was made in the constitution.
- Qadianis were declared Non-Muslims in Bhutto's regime through second constitutional amendment.

Nationalization Policy

- Bhutto noticed 60% of the assets of country and 80% of insurance business were held by 22 families.
- In order to tackle the capitalism, Bhutto started to nationalize the industries, banks and insurance companies and private education institutions.

Labour and Land Reforms

- Bhutto brought labour reforms (union, annual and special bonus, 48 work hours in a week, overtime payments, job security, medical facility, pension, free education to 10th).
- Bhutto set up Industrial Relation Commission and Labour Courts.
- It was this period when land reforms were introduced in Pakistan.
- Land ownership was limited to 150-200 acres for canal irrigated and 300 acres for naturally irrigated.
- Land beyond these limits were to be confiscated and distributed among the farmers and peasants.
- Government servants could only purchase 100 acres land but army officers and educational institutes were exempted.
- Land and water taxes were to be paid by the landlord and not by the peasants.
- Extra land was not allowed to the landlord for farms, stables and garden.
- Funds, aids and machinery like tractors were given to the farmers on easy conditions.
- By March, 1976, around 1.5 million acres of land were confiscated and redistributed.

Foreign Policy

- Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had an anti-American.
- His foreign policy was inclined towards socialism and communism.
- Pakistan Left Commonwealth on 30th January, 1972 because commonwealth recognized Bangladesh.
- Bhutto visited India and negotiated a peace agreement "Simla Agreement" with Indian PM Indira Gandhi which resulted in release of 93000 Pakistani war prisoners.
- Under the same Simla Agreement, LOC was established in Kashmir.
- Bhutto pulled Pakistan from SEATO in 1973 because USA did not help Pakistan in 1971 war.
- Bhutto arranged 2nd OIC Summit in Lahore in February, 1974.
- Bhutto supported Syria and Egypt with Pakistani pilots during Arab-Israel War.

Other Developments

- Bhutto inaugurated the first atomic reactor of Pakistan on 28th Nov, 1972. (Canada helped)
- Bhutto is credited to be the father of Pakistan's Nuclear Programme.
- Pakistan Steel Mills, 1973 with Russian support.
- Ruet-e-Hilal Committee, 1974.
- Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad, 1974
- Allama Iqbal Medical College, Lahore, 1975.
- 6000 elementary schools, 9000 middle schools, 407 high schools, 51 inter colleges.

Important Events in Pakistan in the Era of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

- Yahya Khan was put under house arrest.

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FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

- Sheikh Mujeeb was released.
- Martial law was lifted on 21st April, 1972.
- In 1973, with the help of Iran, Bhutto launched a military operation in Balochistan.
- After 2nd amendment, Dr. Abdus Salam left Pakistan which affected nuclear programme of Pakistan.
- Elections were held on 7th March, 1977. PPP won 155 seats against PNA's 36 seats.
- Pakistan National Alliance of 9 parties alleged PPP of rigging the elections.
- PNA started to demand Nizam-e-Mustafa and held protests against Bhutto.
- Bhutto started negotiations with PNA to solve the crisis.
- General Zia-ul-Haq proclaimed third national level martial law in Pakistan.
- Bhutto was arrested and released many times and finally charged for ordering the attack on Ahmed Raza Kasuri, in which his father Nawab Muhammad Ahmed Khan Kasuri had died in Lahore in 1974.
- Bhutto was finally hanged in Central Jail Rawalpindi on 4th April, 1979.

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FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Era of General Zia-ul-Haq (1977-88)

Introduction

- General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq was the Chief of Staff of Pakistan Army.
- He took the charge of the country as Military Martial Law Administrator.
- Zia-ul-Haq toppled the government of Z.A. Bhutto and imposed third martial law on 5th July, 1977.
- On 16th September, 1978 he became the self-proclaimed and uniformed president of Pakistan.
- His government was presidential and technocratic.
- On 19th December, 1984 referendum was held and General Zia again became president of Pakistan.

Constitutional Reforms

- Provisional Constitution Order (PCO), 1981 (Judges were required to take oath).
- Military Courts with great powers.
- Local Bodies Elections (Local Government System), 1984.
- Banned political parties.
- Non-Party Based Elections were held in 1985 and martial law lifted.
- Nominated Muhammad Khan Junejo as PM.
- Revival of Constitution Order (RCO), 1985.
- 8th Amendment into the constitution.
- Eighth amendment, 58(2)B article which empowered the president to dissolve governments.
- Ninth amendment, Shariah became supreme law of the country.
- 10th amendment, assembly working days.
- Article 62 and 63 (Sadiq and Ameen).
- Death or life imprisonment against religious blasphemy.

Foreign Policy

- Zia-ul-Haq had a pro-American policy.
- Supported the proxy war of USA against Soviet-Afghan War through Operation Cyclone.
- Pakistan became Front Line State of America and got closer to Europe.
- Good Pak-Arab defence relations after an operation in Kabbah.
- Relations severed with USSR and India.
- Pakistan Joined SAARC on 8th December, 1985.

Islamization of General Zia

- Probation Order, 1977
 - Six-months imprisonment+Rs.5000 later added 80 lashes for use of wine by Muslims.
- Hudood Ordinance, 1979.
 - Right hand for theft, right and left foot for robber
 - Zina (100 lashes for non-married and stone to death for married).
- Council of Islamic Ideology, 1979 (Constitutional and Legal Matters)
- Majlis-e-Shura, 1980 (Zia's Parliament)
- Federal Shariat Court, 1980
 - Qazi and decision in the light of Quran and Sunnah
- Zakat and Usher Ordinance, 1980
 - 2.5% cut from bank account in the month of Ramzan and transferred to Central Zakat Fund.
 - 10% of agriculture production as Zakat.
- Riba was prohibited and profit and loss based investments in economy.
- Expansion of Madrassas
- Ban on Indian and Western cultural at all levels.
- Ehteram-e-Ramzan Ordinance, 1980
- Burka and Char Diwari (Veil and Four Walls of House for women).
- Nizam-e-Salat (Regular prayers in govt. and semi-govt. offices).

Important Events in Pakistan in the Era of General Zia

- Pakistan kept on its atomic programme.
- Pakistan received F-16 jet fighters.
- It is said the General Zia brought MQM in power to counter PPP in Sindh (Karachi).
- General Zia is said to have brought the Kalashnikov culture, Jihad and Afghan Muhajirs to Pakistan.
- General Zia repeatedly but Nusrat Bhutto and Benazir Bhutto under house arrest.
- It is also claimed that General Zia executed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto due to Zia's Pro-US Policy.

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FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

- Al-Zulfiqar, Murtaza Bhutto and Shahnawaz Bhutto (PIA-Plane Hijack) 1981. Shahnawaz died in France.
- Siachen Glacier was taken by India during the regime of General Zia.
- Ujri Camp Tragedy, 1988.
- Junejo dismissed for signing Geneva Convention and Investigation of Ijri Camp Tragedy.
- General Zia died along with US ambassador Arnold Raphel on 17th August, 1988 in a plane crash.
- Chairman Senate, Ghulam Ishaq Khan became the acting president of Pakistan.

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FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

First Term of Benazir Bhutto (1988-90)

Introduction

- Benazir Bhutto was the daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who led PPP after her father.
- 16th November, 1988 general elections were held in Pakistan and PPP won 93 seats.
- Benazir became the first female Prime Minister of Pakistan on 2nd December, 1988.
- Benazir could not bring any constitutional reforms as she had only 93 seats in National Assembly.

Constitutional Reforms

- Eleventh amendment, sought to restore 20 women seats in National assembly.

Major Initiatives and Problems

- First women bank, 1988 in Karachi.
- Released political prisoners of Zia's era.
- Ended media censorship of Zia's era.
- Lifted majority of bans, trade union, students.
- Pakistan tested ballistic missiles.
- She did not have the confidence of establishment.
- Nawaz Sharif gave her strong opposition.
- Faced narcotics issues in country after the end of Afghan War.
- Faced a vote of no-confidence in 1989 which she defeated 124 to 107 votes. Nawab Bugti helped her.

Foreign Policy

- Foreign policy was neutral.
- 4th SAARC conference in Islamabad, Pakistan, on 29th to 31st December, 1988.
- Pakistan rejoined Commonwealth on 2nd August, 1989.
- US sanctions and stoppage of financial assistance.
- Went on foreign trips to gain foreign investment and aid for Pakistan but failed.
- Visited USA in 1989 for the purpose of aid and assistance but with not much success.
- Afghan Civil War, establishment dealt with USA not Benazir.
- Blamed of invasion of Afghanistan to seized Jalalabad.
- Initially good relations with India, Rajiv Gandhi visited Pakistan.
- Khalistan Documents & Siachen Withdrawal Deal Controversy (Never proved).
- Later, took hardline against India and raised Kashmir cause.

Downfall

- During a visit to USA she came to know about the advancement of Pakistan Nuclear developments.
- It is said that establishment and president did not update her on nuclear program.
- Corruption was rampant, unemployment and labour strikes.
- Badr-I satellite, 12th July, 1990.
- Fatwas and Women Rule.
- Corruption charges on Zardari.
- Operation Midnight Jackal, 1989 (an attempt to dissolve PPP Government).
- Deaths and instability Karachi (PPP vs MQM). Curfew in Karachi and Hyderabad.
- Pakka Qilla Police Firing in Hyderabad and 50 deaths.
- Relations severed with president on the issue of 8th amendment and retirement of Iftikhar Sirohi as Chairman Joint Chief of Staff Committee.
- President stated that it was his discretion to appoint or retire him.
- Benazir Government was dismissed by President Ishaq Khan on 06th August, 1990 with 58(2)B.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

First Term of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif (1990-93)

Introduction

- Nawaz Sharif was from the family of businessmen and served as Chief Minister of Punjab in Zia's Era.
- Elections were held in Pakistan on 24th October, 1990.
- Islami Jamhori Itehad (IJI) secured 105 and Pakistan Democratic Alliance (PDA) secured 45 seats.
- Nawaz Sharif became the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Economic Reforms

- Protection of Economic Reforms Act, July, 1992.
- Privatization of Nationalized Industries to attract the foreign investment and secure his family business
- Free movement of foreign exchange in and out of the country
- Incentives for investors.
- Deregulation of economy.
- Infrastructure development.
- Taxi Loan System.
- Loan Schemes.

Constitutional Reforms

- Twelfth amendment, special courts to deal with heinous cases for three years.

Major Initiatives and Achievements

- Science Mission in Antarctic.
- IRSA to resolve internal water disputes, 1992.
- Pakistan Exports increased.
- Foreign Investment were attracted.
- Pakistan Baitul Maal, 1992.
- Started the construction of Lahore-Islamabad Motorway.

Downfall

- Corruption charges.
- Relations with president were not good on appointment of judges and COAS.
- Initiatives against 8th amendment.
- Operation Blue Fox (Operation Clean Up) against MQM, 1992.
- Cooperative Housing Society (700,000 families invested money for houses) used in Iftefaq Group.
- President Ghulam Ishaq dissolved the Nawaz Sharif Government on 18th April, 1993 using 58(2)B.
- Gohar Ayub, speaker of National Assembly challenged in LCH the dissolution of assembly.
- Nawaz challenged the dissolution of assembly in Supreme Court.
- Supreme Court restored government on 26th May, 1993.
- Kakar Deal with Nawaz Sharif and resignation. Ishaq Khan again used 58(2)B.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Second Term of Benazir Bhutto (1993-96)

Introduction

- Elections were held on 06th October, 1993.
- PPP secured 86 seats and Benazir became the Prime Minister of Pakistan for the second time.

Major Initiatives

- She declared that her government would protect Pakistan's peaceful nuclear programme.
- She pledged to mobilize the international opinion about Indian atrocities in Kashmir.
- Karachi flyover.
- Kisan Bank
- National Tractor Scheme.
- Women Police Station Islamabad, 1994.
- Benazir during her premiership of 1993-1996 visited various countries.
- She wanted to bring the world's attention towards the Kashmir issues and the atrocities of India in Kashmir.
- She worked her best to strengthen the relationship between Pakistan and the United States as during the rule of Nawaz Sharif the ties between the two countries were not friendly.
- The United States pressurized Benazir Bhutto to abandon Pakistan's nuclear program but despite her wish to strengthen ties with the US, she did not show any flexibility in this matter.
- Benazir's efforts resulted in the lift of economic and military sanctions from the country by the US.
- During her second tenure, she also showed her wish to form a stable and friendly relationship with India.

Downfall

- Confrontation with PML-N.
- Killing of Murtaza Bhutto in Karachi in 1996.
- Benazir blamed president Farooq Laghari, relations severed.
- Sectarian violence, bomb blasts, target killings.
- Karachi Operation many killed.
- Appointment of ad-hoc judges.
- President Farooq Laghari dismissed the assembly on 5th November, 1996.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Second Term of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif (1997-99)

Introduction

- Elections were held on 3rd February, 1997.
- PML-N secured 134 seats and Nawaz Sharif became the Prime Minister for the second term.

Constitutional Reforms

- Thirteenth amendment, removed article 58(2)B.
- Amendment of Article 243, took away the discretionary power of president to appoint chiefs of Army.
- Fourteenth amendment, aimed to put an end to defection problem. (Vote against party).
- Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997.
- Ehtesab Act, 1997.
- Fifteenth amendment, Shariah law for country.
- Sixteenth amendment, imposed quota system for 10 years.

Foreign Policy

- Foreign policy was multidimensional.
- Pakistan had recognized the Taliban Government of Mulla Umer.
- US embassies were attacked in Kenya and Tanzania.
- US blamed Al-Qaeda and Usama Bin Ladin for the attacks.
- US asked for Pakistani help to arrest Usama Bin Ladin.
- Pakistan could not convince the Taliban Government.
- Relations between Pakistan and US severed in 1998 due to Usama Bin Ladin and Atomic tests.
- Saudi, Iran, Turkey and Taliban Government stood with Pakistan.
- US declared Pakistan to be one of the most dangerous countries in the world.
- 600 US diplomats left America in a single day.
- Lahore Declaration, Minar-e-Pakistan, September, 1998.
- Good ties with India and Dosti Bus Service from Lahore to Delhi, February, 1999.
- Nelson Mandela visited Pakistan on 4th May, 1999 and praised Lahore Declaration.

Major Initiatives and Achievements

- Nuclear test in Changhi, Balochistan on 28th May, 1998.
- Kargil War, 1999.
- PM Nawaz requested Bill Clinton for help.
- Washington Accord on 4th July, 1999. PM agreed to withdraw from Kargil.

Downfall

- Kargil War, 1999.
- PM Nawaz requested Bill Clinton for help.
- Washington Accord on 4th July, 1999. PM agreed to withdraw from Kargil.
- Relations with General Musharaf severed.
- General Musharaf was on a visit to Sri Lanka.
- To protect his government, PM promoted Lt. General Zia to General Rank and appointed him COAS.
- Television announcement was being made but screen went off.
- It said that PML-N government did not allow the plane of Gen Musharaf to land at Karachi.
- 12th October, 1999, General Musharaf took the charge of the country as Chief Executive.

NASEEB NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Era of General Pervaiz Musharaf, 1999-2008

Introduction

- General Pervaiz Musharaf was the Chief of Army Staff of Pakistan.
- He took the charge of the country on 12th October, 1999.
- He remained in the power till 18th August, 2008.

Constitutional Steps & Reforms

- Referendum on 30th April, 2002, made himself president for 5 years.
- Legal Framework Order (LFO), 21st August, 2002.
 - Inserted 58(2)B in the constitution.
 - Increased assembly seats to 342, 60 reserved for women and 10 minorities.
 - Governors were to be appointed by president in consultation with Prime Minister.
 - Governors were empowered again to dissolved the provincial assemblies.
 - Local Government System was given constitutional status.
 - Election Commission was enlarged and four judges of high courts were added, one from each province.
 - Article 270AA was added to validate the laws made during the suspension of constitution.
 - Established National Security Council, under the leadership of the Chief of Armed Forces.
 - General Musharaf was allowed to continue as president in uniform.
- Conduct of General Elections Order, 27th February, 2002.
- Seventeenth amendment 2003, certain parts of LFO were added in the constitution.
- National Reconciliation Ordinance, 7th October, 2007.

Foreign Policy

- Foreign policy was pro-US.
- Attack on Indian Parliament, December, 2001. (7 lac vs 3 lac army deployed on borders).
- Pakistan banned Jihadi organization on requests of US.
- Gujrat Earthquake, India, sent a plane of relief supplies.
- King Abdullah visited Pakistan. He was honoured with Nishan-e-Pakistan.

War on Terror, 2001

- The twin towers of World Trade Centre were attacked in New York on 11th September, 2001.
- The US administration of President Bush blamed Usama Bin Ladin and his Al-Qaeda group.
- On 7th October, 2001 US launched Operation Endurance Freedom / War Against Terrorism.
- Bush administration asked Pakistan to be party in the operation against Al-Qaeda.
- General Musharaf joined the US in War Against Terrorism.
- General Musharaf agreed to support US in the war on terror, lend airbase and share intelligence.
- American drone attacks started on Pakistan.
- Terrorism started in Pakistan.

Assassination of Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti, 2007

- 2nd January, 2005, Dr. Shazia Khalid of Pakistan Petroleum Limited Sui Hospital Rape Case.
- Nawab Bugti came into action and demanded Captain Hamad, the alleged accuse of rape case, should walk on fire in accordance with the Baloch tradition.
- It is said that the sui gas field was attacked and gas supply was stopped.
- Government tried to negotiate with Nawab Bugti but he denied.
- Musharaf initiated against Nawab Bugti, alleging that Nawab Bugti challenged the writ of Govt.
- He alleged that 65 camps of absconders operated in Balochistan under the supervision of Nawab Bugti.
- He also alleged that these absconders fired 450 rockets on Sui Gas Plant.
- General Musharaf sent tanks, helicopters and soldiers for operation.
- On 17th March, 2005 operation started in Dera Bugti.
- It is said that Kalpar and Masuri Bugti were also against Nawab Bugti.
- Nawab Bugti gave any interview that Balochistan is being mistreated and Dr. Shazia is a recent example
- It is said that a Chaudhry Shujat arranged a meeting between Nawab Bugti and General Musharaf.

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- It is also said that a plane was sent to bring Nawab Bugti to Islamabad but later he was told the plane that was to bring him was not functional.
- On 14th December, 2005, General Musharaf visited check posts of Frontier Corps near Dera Bugti and Kohlu and his helicopter was attacked with 6 to 8 rockets but he survived.
- General Musharaf launched a full-scale operation against Nawab Akbar Bugti.
- On 26th August, 2006 Nawab Bugti died in the mountains of Kohlu.
- General Musharaf claimed that all that happened was right and he would do that same if time required

Laal Masjid Operation, 2007

- Fatwa of Maulana Abdul Aziz regarding Wana Waziristan Operation.
- Government initiated operations in Islamabad against the Mosques and Madrassahs which did not obtain NOC.
- Female students of Jamia Hafsa started to protest in front of the children library of Islamabad.
- Protests continued for more than three weeks.
- It is said that On 6th April, 2007 Abdul Aziz Ghazi claimed rule of Shariah in the jurisdictions of Lal Masjid.
- Maulana Abdul Aziz gave ultimatum to the Government to close all the video shops in Islamabad.
- Maulana is said to have established a Shariat Court and raids were carried out against the adultery.
- Jamia Hafsa students took the control of Children Library.
- Maulana Abdul Aziz claimed that the capture of library was an initiative to pressurize the Govt for Shariah.
- MQM pressurized the government to get Lal Masjid and Jamia Hafsa free.
- US warned that the aid is only possible when Pakistan deals with Al-Qaeda and its allies strictly.
- It is said that male female students of Lal Masjid attacked a Chinese Massage Centre in F-8.
- Maulana Abdul Aziz was arrested on 4th July, 2007.
- On 10th July, 2007, Ghazi Abdul Rasheed died fighting in Lal Masjid and operation came to the end.

Political Developments

- General Musharaf proclaimed emergency on 14th October, 1999 and declared himself as the Chief Executive of Pakistan.
- Constitution was held in abeyance and president Rafiq Tarar was allowed to continue.
- NAB was established on 16th November, 1999 for the purpose of accountability.
- Provisional Constitution Order was promulgated and judges took oath not to act against the Govt.
- He sent Nawaz Sharif to jail on various charges, one charge was of Hijacking PK-805 Plane of PIA.
- A special Judge Rehmat Hussain Jaffri declared Nawaz Sharif guilty.
- Nawaz Sharif was awarded life imprisonment by 6th April, 2000.
- On 11th December, 2000, Nawaz Sharif and his family left Pakistan for exile in Saudi Arabia.
- A devolution plan and local government system was announced in 2000 (Nazim & Naib Nazim)
- On 20th June, 2001, General Musharaf promulgated the President's Succession Order, 2001.
- Under this order, he declared the office of President vacant and removed Rafiq Tarar from office.
- Chief Justice Irshad Hassan Khan administered the oath of President to General Musharaf.
- For this cause, Justice Irshad was later appointed as Chief Election Commissioner by Musharaf.
- Local bodies elections were held from January to August, 2001.
- General Elections to the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies were held on 10th Nov, 2002.
- Zafarullah Jamali of Balochistan became Prime Minister on 24th Nov, 2002 with 172 votes.
- Later when PM Jamali insisted that National Security Council Act be amended, Musharaf made him resign on 26th June, 2004.
- Chaudhary Shujat Hussain became stop-gap Prime Minister in place of Zafarullah Jamali.
- Shaukat Aziz became new Prime Minister in August, 2004.
- On 9th March, 2007, Musharaf restrained Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhry from functioning as CJP.
- Lawyer protests and march against Musharaf.
- Musharaf declared emergency in the country on 3rd November, 2007.
- Provisional Constitution Order, 4th November, 2007.
- Lawyers and leaders of the bar were arrested.
- Pakistan Bar Council Launched a movement for restoration of constitution and judges.
- Lawyers stated that PCO judges are not recognized by them.
- On 18th October, 2007 Benazir returned to Pakistan.
- On 25th November, Nawaz Sharif returned to Pakistan.
- Musharaf handed over charge of COAS to Gen Ashfaq Pervaiz Kiyani on 28th November, 2007.

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- On 29th November, 2007 Musharaf took oath as Civilian President.
- Emergency was lifted on 15th December, 2007. PCO was repealed. Amendments of emergency period were added to constitution through presidential order.
- Elections were to be held on 9th January, 2008.
- Benazir, while campaigning, was assassinated on 27th December, 2007 at Liaqat Bagh Rawalpindi.
- Elections were postponed till 18th February, 2008.
- PPP won the elections of 2008 and Yousaf Raza Gillani became PM on 25th March, 2008.
- General Musharaf resigned on 18th August, 2008.
- Zadari became president on 6th September, 2008.

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Era of Asif Ali Zardari, 2008-2013

Introduction

- Asif Ali Zardari became the president of Pakistan on 6th September, 2008.
- Asif Ali Zardari, as a candidate of PPP and MQM, bagged 481 out of 702 votes.

Foreign Policy

- Pakistan's foreign policy was a mixture during the PPP rule and the presidency of Asif Ali Zardari.
- Afghan President, attended the inaugural session of Zardari's presidency on 9th Sep, 2008.
- Asif Ali Zardari and the Indian Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh agreed to resume peace talks.
- Relations with India severed after the Mumbai attacks of November, 2008.
- While addressing the UN Gen. Assembly, President Zardari condemned the US drone attacks.
- Ties with Saudi were not good because Saudi preferred Nawaz Sharif over Zardari.
- US operated in Abotabad and assassinated Usama Bin Ladin in May, 2011.
- Signed several agreements with China for cooperation.

Constitutional Reforms

- In April, 2010, PPP and President Zardari passed the historic 18th amendment.

Reinstatement of Judiciary

- PPP and president Zardari reinstated the judges suspended by General Musharaf, including Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry between 26th March to 22nd March, 2009.

End of Presidency

- President Zardari completed his five-year term on 8 September 2013.
- He was the first democratically elected president in the 66-year-long history of Pakistan to complete his tenure.
- He was given a guard of honour while leaving the Aiwan-e-Sadr.
- He was succeeded by Mamnoon Hussain as the president.

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FIRST NATIONAL LEVEL MARTIAL LAW IN PAKISTAN, 1958

S#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1.	When was the first national level martial law imposed in Pakistan?	7 th October, 1958.
2.	Who imposed the martial law of 1958?	Sahibzada Iskander Ali Mirza.
3.	Who was Sahibzada Iskander Ali Mirza?	The first President of Pakistan.
4.	When did Sahibzada Iskander Ali Mirza become the President?	23 rd March, 1956.
5.	On which positions did Sahibzada Iskander Ali Mirza serve in Pakistan prior to the position of the President?	1. Major General in Pakistan Army. 2. First Defence Secretary of Pakistan. 3. Governor of East Pakistan. 4. Fourth and the last Governor General of Pakistan.
6.	Who was appointed as Chief Martial Law Administrator by Iskandar Mirza?	General Ayub Khan (Commander in Chief of Pak Army)
7.	Why was the Martial Law of 1958 imposed in Pakistan?	As per the proclamation, the chaotic state of the country, lack of principles on the part of parliamentary leaders, widespread corruption, irresponsible conducts of services and disorderly finances. Another announcement stated that the objective of the 'take over' was to clear the messes' and prepare the country for more practicable form of government.
8.	At what time the proclamation, abrogating the first Constitution of Pakistan, was signed?	10:30 pm (7 th October, 1958) according to Dawn News
9.	Who signed the proclamation that suspended the 1956 constitution and imposed martial law?	President of Pakistan Iskandar Mirza.
10.	Who became the Prime Minister after the imposition of Martial Law in 1958?	General Ayub Khan.
11.	How long General Ayub Khan remained the Prime Minister of Pakistan?	03 days only from 24 th October to 27 th October, 1958.
12.	How many members were there in the cabinet of Prime Minister Ayub Khan?	12 Members. (8 civilians and 4 military officials)
13.	How long President Iskandar Mirza remained on his position after the imposition of the Martial Law?	20 days only.
14.	When was president Iskandar Mirza forced to resign?	27 th October, 1958.
15.	Who forced President Iskandar Mirza to resign from the position of the President?	General Ayub Khan.
16.	Where was General Iskandar Mirza sent after his resignation?	Quetta, Balochistan.
17.	Why was he sent to Quetta, Balochistan?	General Iskandar Mirza desired to fly to London but at that time no flight was available so he was sent to Quetta.
18.	Where did General Iskandar Mirza and his wife go from Quetta?	London, England.
19.	In which plane did they fly from Quetta to London?	A viscount plane.
20.	When did General Muhammad Ayub Khan become field marshal?	27 th October, 1959.
21.	When did Ayub Khan become the President of Pakistan?	17 th February, 1960.
22.	Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan during General Ayub Khan's rules?	There was no Prime Minister. It was a presidential form of government and Ayub Khan was all in all.
23.	When did President Ayub Khan announce to lift the martial law?	8 th June, 1962.
24.	How long did the first martial law of Pakistan continue?	3 years 8 months 1 day. (27 th October, 1958 to 8 th June, 1962.)
25.	When did General Ayub Khan become the president for the second time?	2 nd January, 1965.

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FOR GENERAL AND COMPETITIVE EXAMS

SECOND NATIONAL LEVEL MARTIAL LAW IN PAKISTAN, 1969

S#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1.	When was the second national level martial law imposed in Pakistan?	25 March, 1969.
2.	Who imposed the martial law of 1969?	General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan.
3.	Who was General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan?	Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army.
4.	Who became the Chief Martial Administrator in 1969?	General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan.
5.	Why was the Martial of Law of 1969 imposed in Pakistan?	Countrywide agitations against President Ayub Khan rendered the situation out of control and there was a complete chaos in the country. President Ayub, therefore, decided to resign from his position and handover the power to Army Chief Yahya Khan. Yahya Khan, immediately after coming into the power, declared martial in the county to control the situation.
6.	When did Yahya Khan appear on TV to let the nation know about the second martial of the country?	26 th March, 1969.
7.	When did General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan become the President of Pakistan?	31 st March, 1969.
8.	Which order was issued by Yahya Khan as an interim constitution?	Legal Framework Order (LFO).
9.	Who suspended 1962 constitution of Ayub Khan?	General Yahya Khan. There are claims that Ayub Khan himself suspended it before his resignation.
10.	Who became the only Vice President of Pakistan during Yahya Khan's rule?	Nurul Amin.
11.	Which controversial elections were held under LFO?	First General Elections of Pakistan.
12.	When were the first General Elections of Pakistan held?	7 th December, 1970.
13.	Which major parties contested the first General Elections of 1970?	Awami Party of Sheikh Mujeeb ur Rehman People's Party of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
14.	How many seats were won by Mujeeb ur Rehman's party?	160 seats in East Pakistan only.
15.	How many seats were won by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's party?	81 in West Pakistan only.
16.	What were the final results of the elections?	The outcome was nothing but political disorder. Bhutto did not accept Mujeeb's victory and the situation turned chaotic in East Pakistan, as a result of the widespread protests.
17.	How did General Yahya try to control the situation?	Yahya Khan, being the president and the commander in chief of army, used force to quell the agitation in East Pakistan.
18.	What was the outcome of the use of force?	West Pakistan faced an unexpected war with East Pakistan and India.
19.	Who won the War?	India and East Pakistan.
20.	When did the war end?	16 th December, 1971.
21.	Which new country emerged on the map of the world at the end of the war of 1971?	Bangladesh.
22.	When did Yahya Khan handover powers to Bhutto?	20 th December, 1971.
23.	How long Yahya Khan held the position of Chief Martial Administrator?	2 years, 8 months, 26 days. (25 th March, 1969 to 20 th December, 1971)
24.	Who became the first ever civilian Chief Martial Administrator of Pakistan?	Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
25.	What treatment did Yahya Khan meet at the hands of Bhutto?	Yahya Khan was kept under house arrest by Bhutto.
26.	When did Bhutto lift the martial law?	21 st April, 1972.
27.	What was the total duration of second martial law?	3 years 27 days.
28.	When did Zulfikar Ali Bhutto become the president of Pakistan?	20 th December, 1971.
29.	When did Yahya Khan die?	10 th August, 1980.
30.	Where did Yahya Khan die?	Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

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THIRD NATIONAL LEVEL MARTIAL LAW IN PAKISTAN, 1977

S#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1.	When was the third national level martial law imposed in Pakistan?	5 th July, 1977.
2.	Who imposed the martial law of 1977?	General Muhammad Zia ul Haq.
3.	Who was General Muhammad Zia ul Haq?	The Chief of Army Staff of Pakistan.
4.	Who became the Chief Martial Administrator in 1977?	General Muhammad Zia ul Haq.
5.	What was the code name of 5 th July, 1977 coup (Military Operation)?	Operation Fair Play.
6.	Who executed Operation Fair Play?	111 th Infantry Brigade, X Corps.
7.	At what time Operation Fair Play was carried out?	06:04 AM.
8.	Whose government was overthrown in 1977 Martial Law?	Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
9.	Who was the president at that time?	Fazal Ilahi Chaudhry.
10.	Which constitution of Pakistan was suspended in 1977 Martial Law?	1973 Constitution of Pakistan.
11.	Why was the Martial Law of 1977 imposed in Pakistan?	Elections were held on 7 th March, 1977. The Pakistan People's Party won the elections but was accused by their opponents, Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), of rigging the elections. On 14 th March, 1977, the Alliance started a series of nationwide protests. Talks between the Alliance and Bhutto government were held in June 1977 and an agreement was reached, but it could not be implemented. The pretext for the coup was the failure of the ruling PPP and the opposition PNA to reach an agreement regarding fresh elections.
12.	How many parties were merged together to form Pakistan National Alliance against Bhutto?	9 parties.
13.	In how many days General Muhammad Zia ul Haq promised free and fair elections?	Within 90 days.
14.	Who was the Chief Justice of Pakistan during 1977 Martial Law?	Justice Mr. Yaqoob Ali Khan.
15.	Why was Zulfikar Ali Bhutto arrested after Martial Law of 1977?	On the charges of authorizing the murder of a political opponent Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Khan Kasuri in March 1974.
16.	Who lodged FIR against ZA Bhutto?	Ahmed Raza Kasuri son of Nawab Muhammad Ahmed Khan Kasuri.
17.	When was Zulfikar Ali Bhutto arrested?	3 rd September, 1977.
18.	Who were the lawyers of ZA Bhutto?	Fakhruddin G. Ebrahim, Yahya Bakhtiar and Abdulhafiz Pirzada and 12 others.
19.	In which court ZA Bhutto was trailed?	High Court of Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan.
20.	How many Judges were there in the bench of ZA Bhutto case?	5 judges.
21.	Who headed the bench of judges in ZA Bhutto case?	Maulvi Mushtaq Hussain – the Chief Justice Lahore High Court
22.	Who were the other judges in ZA Bhutto case?	Justice Zakiuddin Paul, Justice Gulbaz Khan, Justice M.H. Qureshi and Justice Aftab Hussain.
23.	How long the trial of ZA Bhutto case lasted?	5 months.
24.	When ZA Bhutto was awarded death sentence?	On 18 th March, 1979 at 08.20 AM.
25.	Who read out the verdict of ZA Bhutto case?	Chief Justice Mushtaq Hussain.
26.	Apart from ZA Bhutto who was awarded death sentence?	Mian Mohammad Abbas, Rana Iftikhar Ahmad, Arshad Iqbal and Ghulam Mustafa.
27.	Apart from death sentence, how much fined was imposed on ZA Bhutto by the court?	Rs. 25,000/-

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28.	Who testified against ZA Bhutto?	Masood Mahmood, the director general of the Federal Security Force (FSF).
29.	When and where was ZA Bhutto hanged?	4 th April 1979, Central Jail Rawalpindi, Rawalpindi, Punjab, Pakistan
30.	Who was the hangman (Jallad) of ZA Bhutto?	Tara Masih.
31.	Who was the Chief of Army Staff during General Zia ul Haq's presidency?	General Muhammad Zia ul Haq himself retained the position.
32.	When did General Zia ul Haq die?	17 th August, 1988.
33.	How did General Zia ul Haq die?	In a plane crash.
34.	Apart from General Zia ul Haq, how many others died in that plane crash?	30 persons.
35.	Where did the plane crash?	Near Bhawalpur district of Punjab province.
36.	How long did the Martial Law of 1977 last?	7 years 8 months 18 days.
37.	How long General Zia ul Haq ruled over Pakistan?	11 years 1 month 12 days.